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We have prepared an index and title page to Volume VIII. of the Journal, which closed with the issue of August 12. We send the index this week to those who have already written for it, and will cheerfully furnish it without charge to all of our subscribers who desire to preserve a file of the paper.

## THE ARMY.

THE command of Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of California, is temporarily extended, by orders from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, over that part of Southern California occupied by disaffected Indians. He is ordered to repair in person to that portion of his command, and take the necessary measures to prevent an Indian outbreak, now reported imminent, and to suppress hostilities.

THERE will be no more candidates examined for positions as observer sergeants in the Signal Service, United States Army, except where the number now employed shall be reduced by casualty to less than the present number. Hereafter all applications for examination before the board will be made from enlisted men of the signal detachment of the Army, who shall have performed the duties of assistant to an observer sergeant on station, or similar duty at the Chief Signal Office in Washington.

AN opinion in the case of Alfred B. Ely against James G. Benton, commandant of the armory in Springfield, Mass., was read by the United States Circuit Court at Boston, on Saturday, 9th of September. The suit, it will be remembered, was brought for damages on account of the alleged use by Colonel Benton of an improvement in breech-loading rifles patented by Ely, the commandant acting under orders from the Secretary of War, and using the invention, if at all, for the benefit of the Government. For this reason, and because the judges of the Circuit Court are not agreed, the case is sent to the Supreme Court at Washington.

IN General Orders No. 55, headquarters Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., August 31, 1871, General Augur says: "The action of the department commander, approving and confirming the findings and sentence in the case of Private John Ford, Company I, Second Cavalry, as published in General Orders No. 37, headquarters Department of the Platte, June 2, 1871, is hereby rescinded, and the findings and sentence in the case are disapproved, in accordance with the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, of which the following is an extract:

"To justify the findings, it is undoubtedly necessary that there should be satisfactory proof of the consent of the soldier to the implied agreement or understanding, which he is accused in the specification of violating. The prisoner denies that he knew of such agreement, and there is no proof of notice to him to overcome this denial; while it is affirmatively shown that he did not obtain from his company commander his approval of the checks, as alleged in the specification, but that the checks were signed by this officer without the solicitation of the prisoner, after credit had been given on them by the trader. Captain Noyes testifies also that the agreement was that he would approve credit within a certain limit, and that the aggregate amount of Private Ford's checks during the time laid in the specification exceeded this limit. So that it is not improbable that the portion of indebtedness which he failed to pay was not at all within the terms of the agreement whether he knew of it or not."

"Accordingly, the fine imposed upon Private Ford will be refunded on the next pay-roll of his company. In all similar cases hereafter, it must appear in evidence that the signature of the company commander, upon the order or check given the post trader by the soldier, was obtained before, not after, the use of said check in the purchase of goods. The method adopted by the company commander in the case in question (a method wholly without precedent so far as known), of signing his men's checks at the end of the month, under a special agreement with the trader, cannot be permitted. Nor may the company commander in any case sign such checks in blank. Company commanders are further cautioned against encouraging their men in the incurring of considerable debts by purchase of goods on credit. Inasmuch as in the present state of the law, as well as by the express order of the Secretary of War, post traders are not permitted to collect at the pay table, either directly or indirectly, debts due them from enlisted men, the form of the check used in Ford's case is objectionable, and the following is to be preferred:

"For ———, ———, 1871.

In consideration of his approval and endorsement, I hereby prom-

use the commanding officer of my company, Captain A—B—, Company —, —, Regiment of —, that I will pay to C—D—, post trader, immediately after my next payment by the paymaster, the sum of — dollars, for value received.  
E—, F—, private Company —, —, Regiment of —.  
Approved: A—B—, captain — Regiment of —."

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending September 18, 1871.

Tuesday, September 12.

THE Quartermaster's Department will furnish Nicholas W. Kenton, formerly ordnance sergeant U. S. Army, with transportation from Buffalo, N. Y., to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldier's Home, District of Columbia.

Captain James M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department, acting assistant commissary of subsistence, Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., is hereby appointed to act as inspector on certain unserviceable subsistence stores at that post for which he is responsible.

On receipt of this order, Second Lieutenant Thomas P. O'Reilly, Twenty-second Infantry, will proceed to Yankton, D. T., reporting by October 2, 1871, to the U. S. Marshal at that place, for the purpose of appearing as a witness before the court, at the expiration of which he will return to his post.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. English, Second Infantry, in Special Orders No. 166, August 4, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended three months.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Clayton S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 250, June 24, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days.

Wednesday, September 13.

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted First Lieutenant George F. Foot, Eighth Cavalry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery, in Special Orders No. 218, June 5, 1871, from this office, is hereby further extended one month.

So much of Special Orders No. 338, paragraph 5, of August 30, 1871, from this office, as directs that the Quartermaster's Department furnish John Dignan, formerly corporal of Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, with transportation from Paducah, Ky., to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, is hereby revoked.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish John Dignan, formerly corporal Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, and one attendant, with transportation from Paducah, Ky., to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, and to the attendant back to Paducah, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

Thursday, September 14.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish John R. Smith, formerly private of Battery H, Second Artillery, with transportation from Buffalo, N. Y., to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 151, of August 26, 1869, from headquarters 5th Military District, directing that Private Thomas McFarland, Company G, Fourth Cavalry, "be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due him or which may become due him, except just dues of laundress, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of three years in the penitentiary at Little Rock, Ark." is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon H. M. Cronkhite.

Recruit Luke Flotzinger, Mounted Service U. S. Army, now in confinement by the civil authorities of Allegheny, Pa., will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order by the recruiting officer at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Friday, September 15.

Special Orders No. 2, dated Helena, Ark., April 7, 1863, and signed by General L. Thomas, Adjutant-General, which dismissed First Lieutenant E. W. Jenkins, Company G, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, is hereby revoked, it having been made to appear that the order of dismissal was never received at the headquarters of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and that the officer continued in service and on duty with his command until mustered out and honorably discharged with his company, to date December 3, 1864.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant H. H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 183, August 29, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended sixty days.

Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted Captain J. W. Scully, assistant quartermaster.

Saturday, September 16.

Hospital Steward Samuel Horner, U. S. Army, now on duty at headquarters Department of Texas, will report in person without delay to the commanding officer Fort Jefferson, Florida, for duty at that post. Commu-

tation of subsistence at the usual rates will be furnished while en route if it is impracticable to provide subsistence in kind. The quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Private Philip Berbert, alias Philip Muntz, Company K, Tenth Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander, provided there be no impediment, as desertion, etc., upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment, fixed at forty-two dollars and seventy-one cents, be refunded to the United States. The money may be paid to the commanding officer of the post, who will give triplicate receipts therefor, one of which will be retained by him as authority for the discharge, one will be forwarded to this office, and one will be retained by the person by whom the money is paid. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1,371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

So much of Special Orders No. 314, August 14, 1871, from headquarters of the Army, as grants thirty days leave of absence to First Lieutenant Charles King, Fifth Cavalry, to take effect September 1, 1871, is hereby amended to read: to take effect from the date of his relief from duty at the Military Academy.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Charles H. Shephard, Ninth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect September 15, 1871.

The leave of absence from Department Headquarters on which Second Lieutenant Henry P. Ferrine, Sixth Cavalry, is now absent, is hereby extended thirty days.

Monday, September 18.

The sum of \$9 50 will be stopped from the pay of Captain E. H. Liscum, Nineteenth Infantry, that amount having been erroneously paid him when a first lieutenant Twelfth Infantry, for commanding Company D, Second battalion Twelfth Infantry, for the month of January, 1866, it appearing that another officer was in command and paid therefor. The receipt of the paymaster making this stoppage will be forwarded to this office for transmittal to the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 39, of April 17, 1871, from headquarters Department of Texas, directing that Musician Patrick Philbin, Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, "be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances that are or may become due him, and to be confined at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, for the period of one year," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

Private Solomon E. Yearley, Company M, Seventh Cavalry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 23, of August 31, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, directing that Private Augustus Clark, Company C, First Infantry, "forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that are or may become due him; to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for the period of two years," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

Captain Andrew V. Cherbonnier, medical storekeeper, having completed the duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 136, April 5, 1871, from this office, will proceed without delay to San Antonio, Texas, and assume charge of the medical purveying depot at that place, under instructions to be given him by the Surgeon-General of the Army.

By direction of the President, leave of absence for four months, in addition to the three months granted to the graduates of the Military Academy by paragraph 181, Army Regulations, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Alexander McC. Guard, Nineteenth Infantry.

Private Adolph Fisher, Company B, First Cavalry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Columbia for assignment to duty.

Private George D. Belt, Company A, Seventh Cavalry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty.

Private James Bateson, Battery M, Third Artillery, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty.

Captain Caleb H. Carlton, Tenth Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and will proceed without delay to join his proper station.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Maryland, at 12 o'clock M., on the 26th day of September, 1871, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Paymaster John Ledyard Hodge, U. S. A. Detail for the court: Major-General George G. Meade; Colonel Delos B. Sackett, Inspector-General; Colonel Israel Vogdes, First Artillery; Colonel N. W. Brown, assistant paymaster-general; Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Eighth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, deputy quartermaster-general; Major John M. Brannon, First Artillery; Major E. G. Beckwith, Second Artillery; Major Truman Seymour, of the Fifth Artillery; Captain Henry M. Lazelle, of the Eighth Infantry; Captain James McMillan, of the Third Artillery; Captain E. V. Sumner, of the First Cavalry; Captain John R. Edie, Jr., of the Ordnance



Department. Colonel W. McK. Dunn, assistant judge-advocate-general, is appointed judge-advocate of the court. In case of the absence of any of the members named in this order, the court will nevertheless proceed with the business assigned it, provided the number be not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

### ARMY PERSONAL.

THE General Court-martial of which Major C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, is president, will reconvene at Raleigh, N. C., September 19.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days, to enable him to rejoin his station, was granted First Lieutenant William L. Foulk, Tenth Cavalry, September 14.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, in orders from headquarters Department of Dakota, September 9.

BREVET Brigadier-General French, U. S. Army, was presented, at San Francisco, on September 14, with a costly medal by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

FIRST Lieutenant J. G. MacAdams, Second Cavalry, was ordered September 9 to proceed without delay to his proper station, Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, and report for duty with his company.

CAPTAIN A. J. McGonnigle, acting quartermaster U. S. Army, is announced as chief quartermaster District of New Mexico, in General Orders No. 18, headquarters District of New Mexico, September 1.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant J. R. Brinckle, Fifth Artillery, in Orders No. 53, headquarters Fort Warren, Mass., September 14, 1871, was extended seven days September 15.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant T. H. B. Counselman, First Artillery, August 30, 1871, was extended ten days by orders from headquarters Department of the East, September 5.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant A. H. Merrill, First Artillery, by his post commander, was extended ten days by orders from the headquarters Department of the East, September 18.

THE following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the week ending September 12, 1871: Major Milton Cogswell, Twenty-first Infantry; Captain F. E. Grossmann, Seventeenth Infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant G. L. Luhn, Fourth Infantry, was relieved September 12 from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, First Infantry, detailed a member.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days was granted First Lieutenant J. A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery, in orders from headquarters Department of the East, September 11, and the leave of absence granted Captain C. B. Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery, extended ten days.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days—to take effect on the final adjournment of the General Court-martial of which he is a member—was granted First Lieutenant F. C. Nichols, First Artillery, in orders from headquarters Department of the East, September 12.

THE telegraphic instructions dated September 13, 1871, received from the headquarters Department of the Missouri, September 13, direct Colonel W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, to report in person without delay at these headquarters on business connected with his regiment.

IN pursuance of instructions from the Adjutant-General of the Army, First Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, First Artillery, received orders from headquarters Department of the East, September 19, to report in person without delay to the superintendent General Recruiting Service (Eastern Division), New York city, to conduct recruits to the South.

CAPTAIN Frederick E. Grossmann, Seventeenth Infantry, en route to join his station, is authorized to remain in San Francisco, Cal., so long as may be necessary, to make answer in the Fourth District Court of California to a complaint entered against him for actions done in his official capacity as U. S. special Indian agent in Arizona.

SECOND Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness, First Artillery, was relieved September 18 from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial instituted in paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 195, current series, from the headquarters Department of the East; and First Lieutenant T. H. B. Counselman, First Artillery, appointed judge-advocate.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Major Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, in orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri September 9, to date from the 23d instant; and leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ten days, to Captain J. P. Schindel, Sixth Infantry.

MAJOR James M. Moore, quartermaster U. S. Army, was ordered September 14 to proceed without delay to Kit Carson, C. T., on business connected with the Quartermaster's Department; Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Brooke, Third Infantry, to Fort Reynolds, Colorado Territory; and Major George Gibson, Fifth Infantry, to Fort Wallace, Kansas, and Lyon, Colorado Territory, on inspection duty.

MAJOR James H. Nelson, paymaster U. S. Army, received orders from the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, August 30, to proceed September 5, by the steamer *Neuborn*, via the Gulf of California, and pay the troops at San Diego and Fort Yuma, California, and in Southern Arizona, to the 31st of August; those in Northern Arizona and Drum Barracks, California, to the 31st of October, 1871.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through

headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of four months, was granted First Lieutenant Edmund Luff, Eighth Cavalry, September 13, to take effect on November 1, 1871. The extension of leave of absence for twenty days granted Second Lieutenant H. P. Perrine, Sixth Cavalry, August 23, was further extended seven days September 13.

FIRST Lieutenant V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry, who has been East for the past six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, from Arizona, returns in a few days to San Francisco, Cal., in command of a detachment of clerks, mechanics, and musicians, ordered to the Military Division of the Pacific.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene at Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, September 20. Detail for the court: Major J. E. Yard, Twentieth Infantry; Captain J. H. Patterson, Twentieth Infantry; Captain J. N. Coe, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. O. Bradley, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. W. Wood, Twentieth Infantry. Second Lieutenant John Bannister, Twentieth Infantry, judge-advocate.

SHOULD Major W. H. Lewis, Seventh Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general of the department, find it expedient to return overland to the headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., via Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 204, current series, from these headquarters, he will make the usual inspections at all posts which he may visit while so returning.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending September 12, 1871: First Lieutenant J. G. MacAdams, Second Cavalry; Captain D. P. Hancock, Seventh Infantry; First Lieutenant Moses Harris, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. B. Hickey, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant A. P. Greene, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant W. P. Vose, Second Artillery; Assistant Surgeon H. M. Cronkhite, U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, September 8. Detail for the court: Captain G. A. Kense, Fifth Artillery; Captain F. L. Guenther, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant G. V. Weir, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant S. M. Mills, Jr., Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant O. H. Howard, Fifth Artillery. Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending September 19, 1871: Second Lieutenant Gus. Valois, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. R. Brinckle, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant C. R. Western, Fourteenth Infantry; Major J. G. Chandler, quartermaster U. S. Army; Captain G. W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army; Captain L. L. Livingston, Third Artillery.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, September 15. Detail for the court: Captain Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery; Captain L. L. Langdon, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon S. M. Horton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Joseph Keefe, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery. Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, September 15. Detail for the court: Captain W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant S. A. Day, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Paul Roemer, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Wells Willard, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant D. D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. S. Chaplin, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. B. Homer, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant B. K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

MAJOR W. A. Rucker, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered September 4 to pay the troops at Little Rock, Ark., to the 31st day of August; Major E. H. Brooke, paymaster U. S. Army, those at Forts Riley, Harker, Hays, and Wallace, Kansas, Hugo Station, Denver City, and Forts Lyon and Reynolds, Colorado Territory; Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops serving in southeastern Kansas, and at Forts Gibson, Cherokee Nation, and Sill, Indian Territory; Major David Taylor, paymaster U. S. Army, those at Forts Larned and Dodge, Kansas, and Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

SERGEANT Joseph F. Farrell, Company H, Second Cavalry, having been relieved from attendance as a witness before the General Court-martial appointed by Special Orders No. 61, current series, from these headquarters, will proceed without delay to his proper station, Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, and report to the commanding officer for duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Sergeant Farrell the necessary transportation, and the Commissary Department will commute his rations, in accordance with Special Orders No. 90, current series, from these headquarters.

SECOND Lieutenant Maurice Kraszynski, Twelfth Infantry, and the following-named witnesses in his case, received orders from the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, September 11, to report to the president of the board to retire disabled officers in San Francisco, Cal., on the 17th of October, 1871, or as soon thereafter as practicable: Witnesses—Brigadier-General Edward O. C. Ord; Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox, Twelfth Infantry; Captain Richard H. Pond, Twelfth Infantry; Captain May H. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry; Captain James E. Putnam, Twelfth Infantry; Captain Richard C. Parker, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant David J. Craigie, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenant James Halloran, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant Edward B. Hubbard, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Charles Morton, Third Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. Army.

OFFICIAL information having been received at the headquarters Department of the East of the promotion of

the following-named officers of the Fourth Artillery, they were ordered September 18 to proceed without unnecessary delay to join the batteries to which their promotion carries them: First Lieutenant Harry C. Cushing, Battery H, at Raleigh, N. C., to be captain, vice Beach, retired from active service, which carries him to Battery C, at Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, N. C.; Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Jones, Light Battery B, at Fort McHenry, Maryland, to be first lieutenant, vice Cushing, promoted, which carries him to Battery H, at Raleigh, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, September 15, 1871.

General Orders No. 58.

I. The Western Superintendency of the General Recruiting Service, under charge of Colonel R. S. Granger, Twenty-first Infantry, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, is hereby discontinued.

II. The commanding officer of the depot at Newport Barracks, and the officers in charge of the several rendezvous in that superintendency, will hereafter make their reports, returns, etc., to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city.

III. Colonel Granger will transfer the recruiting funds, property, records, etc., for which he is responsible, to Colonel J. C. Davis, superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, New York, and proceed, by October 15, 1871, to join his regiment.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

### MILITARY MONUMENTS.

THE past week saw the beginning of one and the completion of another monument to the soldiers and sailors who fell in our war. The Bostonians on Monday laid the corner stone of their Army and Navy Monument on Boston Common, with addresses by Mayor Gaston and General Cowdin, the ceremony taking place under the auspices of the Masons. Great numbers of veterans were present, and the people generally manifested the utmost interest in the proceedings. The architect is Mr. Martin Millmore. The procession was under the command of General Joseph H. Barnes, and consisted of the First brigade Massachusetts National Guard and four brigades of the Grand Army of the Republic, the latter under the command of General Cogswell of Salem, firemen and city officials. Decorations and banners were displayed all along the route, and the fuller celebration when the monument shall see its completion was thus brilliantly shadowed forth.

The other was the unveiling of the monument erected in Providence to the fallen soldiers and sailors of Rhode Island. This took place on Saturday last, the city being crowded, and soldiers, old and new, thronging to grace an occasion in which they had so deep an interest. The monument is built of blue Rhode Island granite, thirty-two feet high, and carries a bronze statue of America militant eleven feet high. Randolph Rogers, an American sculptor residing in Rome, modelled the statue and bas reliefs, which were cast at the famous works in Munich.



The foregoing illustration, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Providence Journal, will give an idea of the appearance of the monument, which is thus described in detail by the Journal:

The figure of America is represented with a cap of liberty and crown of stars; her right arm is extended, bearing a wreath of laurel, and her left rests on her sword and holds a wreath of immortelles. Underneath the plinth on which she stands are stars and wreaths of laurel, also in bronze. Below this the granite bears on its front the coat of arms of the State of Rhode Island, on its rear the United States coat of arms, both in bronze; the two sides show plain granite panels, while on each of the four angles are bronze fascies, indicating "In union there is strength." The next section is a paneled shaft resting on a cornice, plain on three sides and the angles, bearing on its front in plain, raised bronze letters, the inscription:

ERECTED BY  
THE PEOPLE OF RHODE ISLAND  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
THE BRAVE MEN WHO DIED  
THAT THE COUNTRY MIGHT LIVE.

On the same section, at each corner, resting on a plinth above cornice surmounting a double pedestal, are four statues, seven feet



three inches in height, representing the four branches of the service, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and the Navy, each in the uniform of his respective branch, and in appropriate service positions, which every soldier or sailor will recognize at once. On the next section are four bronze panels, on which are allegorical representations in bas relief (figures the size of life), of WAR, VICTORY, EMANCIPATION, and PEACE, on the east, north, west, and south sides, respectively. War is represented with a drawn sword and shield; Victory as resting on her sword, while one hand bears aloft a sprig of palm; Emancipation is a slave who has just broken the shackles that bound her; and Peace extends the olive branch with the right hand, and rests the left on an overflowing horn of plenty. Between these panels, at each corner of the monument and projecting diagonally with it, are the pedestals on which the service statues stand, on each of three sides of which, resting on a die, is a bronze tablet 7 feet 3 inches high by 2 feet 8 inches in width, making twelve tablets in all. Sunk into these tablets, in plain and easily readable letters, are the names, rank, and regiment of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven officers and men from Rhode Island who served in the United States Army and Navy during the war, and who were killed or died from wounds or disease contracted in the service. The next section is the base proper, and consists of four large square corner-stones or buttresses, also situated diagonally with the monument, between which, square with the allegorical panels and running to the inner top of the buttresses, are flights of stone steps, the whole base agreeing in form with the section above, and leaving a walk entirely around the foot of the panels and tablets. On each buttress is an eight-inch mortar which, having rendered good service in its particular line of duty, has been put on the retired list and given by the United States Government to the State of Rhode Island for this purpose. Groups of cannon balls also occupy positions with the mortars.

Governor Paford made a short address before the statue was unveiled, and after that ceremony the sculptor was called upon to receive deserved honors, while General Burnside placed a huge and beautiful bouquet in the muzzle of each mortar. Rev. Augustus Woodbury, formerly chaplain of the First Rhode Island, delivered an eloquent and able address. About fifteen hundred veterans were in the ranks, and doubtless many more stood un-uniformed among the crowd. Those in the ranks were formed in three brigades, the first commanded by Major J. J. Comstock, the second by Major W. H. Joyce, and the third by Major J. T. P. Bucklin. Surgeon Samuel A. Greene, surgeon-general on General Burnside's staff, G. A. R., and Captain Wm. B. Sears (formerly captain of Company F, Second Rhode Island Volunteers), of General Cogswell's staff, commander of Massachusetts Department of G. A. R., were present as guests. Many of the veterans wore their old uniforms, and the old battle flags of their regiments were borne in the procession. They were under General Charles R. Brayton. General Burnside was chief marshal, and he was aided by a great number of generals and colonels as assistant marshals.

#### DEATH OF PROFESSOR MAHAN.

WE take from the *Herald* the following account of the death of Professor Mahan, to which we allude elsewhere:

Within a week or so it was noticed that a decided change had come over him. Believing that a consultation with his medical adviser was absolutely necessary, the Professor left West Point in the *Mary Powell* Saturday morning, September 16, for the purpose of having some advice as to his state of health. The Professor occupied one of the Government houses at West Point set apart for the professors, in which resided several members of his family, an intimate friend of which was one of the lady passengers. There being some slight misgivings on the part of the relatives that the Professor required some watchfulness, this lady was requested to be somewhat vigilant in looking after him during the passage down the river. Shortly after the *Mary Powell* got under way, Professor Mahan, faithfully attended by his watchful guardian, commenced to pace the deck with unusual vigor. Gradually the actions of the Professor began to excite some attention, for he walked about much more rapidly than the occasion demanded. But the lady who accompanied him kept a close eye upon his movements, not perhaps that she apprehended anything, but there may have been a lurking suspicion in her mind that everything was not as it should be. So she watched him attentively and followed him up and down the deck with apparent cheerfulness, although her mind was uneasy. After sundry promenades the lady at length addressed him, only as a woman can, simply entreating him to retire to the cabin and remain seated until the steamer arrived at its destination. The Professor turned upon her with a dignified air, not unmingled with moroseness, and bade her to leave him. He paced the deck again, and although the lady, evidently unwilling to relinquish her trust, and perhaps reluctant to make advances, followed closely in his path, he, nevertheless, gave her unmistakable symptoms that her companionship was undesirable. But her persuasive powers at length succeeded, and finally acceding to her gentle request he accompanied her to the saloon. After sitting quietly for a few minutes he suddenly sprang up, expressing a desire to take the fresh air. The lady clung to him and entreated him to resume his comfortable seat, but he pettishly replied that he was not to be treated as a child, and suddenly darted forth from the saloon. This action on the part of the aged gentleman attracted some notice, but not sufficient, however, to cause any alarm. Once more his patient guardian succeeded in persuading him to return. Everything went merrily for twenty minutes, and the Professor, having composed himself for some time, at length temporarily excused himself.

The *Mary Powell* sped on her way, when suddenly the startling cry of "A man overboard" made the blood tingle in the veins of all. The pilot saw the deed. A young gentleman named J. W. Hinckley rushed toward the wheelhouse shouting "Stop her, stop her." But the pilot had witnessed the dreadful act and the vessel had already commenced to back, and now she was standing still. With commendable promptness Captain Frost lowers his boat and a vigorous search is instituted for the drowning man. Ten minutes gone and no sign of him; fifteen minutes more, and all hope is gone. Haul up the boat, jingle goes the bell, and the paddles go round again. There is consternation upon every face on board; for the rigorous search proved fruitless, and the man must have gone down. The pilot says he jumped forward of the starboard wheel and must have been struck by it; if so,

that's the last of him. "And what kind of a man was he?" "Well, he was an oldish sort of a man; whipped off his coat and plunged in—that's all I know." But who was drowned? who sank to the bottom of the river never to rise again alive? who was struck by the revolving wheel? whose was the body that could not be found? For a time the excitement on board was very great. The lady guardian of Professor Mahan meanwhile comes on deck and listens to the recital of the incident which has occurred. Where is Professor Mahan? With a shrill though suppressed scream this lady flies to the upper deck, the saloon, and lower deck. No, he is nowhere to be found.

The bewildering sensation that the Professor has drowned himself comes gradually upon the little assemblage. His overcoat and hat are there, and his soul has taken its flight. It was a sad scene. Professor Mahan was known to almost every one on board. Amazement, grief, and gloom prevailed, and never has the *Mary Powell* made a more unlucky passage. That everything was done to save the unfortunate gentleman was patent to all; but that he was laboring under a degree of insanity was equally evident to those who carefully observed his actions prior to the disaster. Captain Frost courteously put the lady ashore at Yonkers, so that she might catch the 11:30 train for West Point. When the steamer arrived at her wharf in this city Mr. Hinckley telegraphed to Brigadier-General Pitcher and Colonel Michler announcing the sad event, and advising them to meet the lady at the dock, so as to break the melancholy intelligence to the family of the deceased. And this was the end of a truly great man. He leaves a wife and five children—two daughters and three sons—two of whom graduated at the head of their respective classes in the Army, and the other in the Navy; while one of his daughters proved the most brilliant scholar during her term at Vassar College. It is understood that the deceased left his family in very comfortable circumstances.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. steamer *Narragansett* arrived at San Francisco, September 17, from New York.

THE *Canandaigua* (10), now fitting at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be sent early in October to join the North Atlantic fleet.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch from Shanghai says the *Courier* of that place announces that the French diplomatic representative in China has a telegram from his government directing him to make common cause with the Americans in the war with Corea.

THE Swedish frigate *Josefine*, now in New York Harbor, is a regular old-time sailing frigate. She is over fifty years old, and was named in honor of the Empress Josephine, by Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden, and whose dynasty still reigns over Sweden.

A NAVAL Court of Inquiry met at the Brooklyn Navy-yard September 18. It was composed as follows: Commodore Stephen D. Trenchard, president; Captain Thos. Corbin; Captain J. C. Eldridge, Pay Corps. Lieutenant-Commander Geo. L. Meade, Pay Corps, judge-advocate.

THE Russian squadron, en route from Cronstadt to New York as an escort to the Grand Duke Alexis, has arrived at Plymouth, where the vessels will stop a week to coal, etc. The Grand Duke remains on board the frigate *Suedland*, flagship of the squadron, and of Admiral Poissel, the commander of the fleet.

ADVICES from Rio to the 20th of August report that the flagship *Lancaster*, Rear-Admiral Lannan, commanding South Atlantic Fleet, and the *Portsmouth*, Commander A. A. Semmes, were to sail for the United States in a few days. The *Ticonderoga*, Commander O. C. Badger, arrived at Rio August 23. The *Wasp*, has reported at Montevideo.

In making alterations in the river wall at Chatham Dockyard the workmen came upon a hull of a large vessel, complete and imbedded in the soil. This, it is surmised, is the war ship *Sea Horse*, a vessel which was sunk in the Medway more than a century since, the wreck of which was afterwards towed in to form part of the retaining dockyard wall. Although so old, many of the timbers were found to be in a perfectly sound condition; indeed, the oak of the keel appears to be as sound as when first laid on the blocks. But one iron bolt has been found, the timber having been fastened together by means of wooden "coaks," and a large number of these have been found in a perfect state.

THE U. S. steamer *Jamestown*, 16 guns, from Valparaiso, arrived at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, on the afternoon of the 19th of August, having been sixty-three days at sea, during a part of which time she has been cruising in search of some reported "islands" and "dangers" in the North Pacific, east of long. 131 deg. W., and as far as lat. 24 deg. 38 min. N. She sailed on the 3d of June, and experienced fine, pleasant weather almost the entire passage. After getting to the westward a short distance, took the southeast trade, and carried it to 10 deg. north, crossing the equator in long. 103 deg., after which the winds were variable, from southeast to southwest, occasionally hauling to northward and west. When in lat. 21 deg. north, struck the northeast trade, and held it into port. The trades have been quite moderate, with very smooth seas. The only interruption to this very fine weather was a moderate gale on the 10th of July, which came on during the morning with heavy rain squalls and falling barometer, with a moderate, broken sea. During the day, the wind backed from N. W. around by W. and S. to S. E. and S. in the evening,

when it moderated and cleared up, the ship being enabled to steer her course to N. W., and make sail. At sunset the storm-cloud was plainly visible to west, and moving away with its accompanying lightning and rain. A cyclone was plotted, moving W. by N. at a rate of 15 miles per hour, its centre probably passing within 200 miles of the ship. From Honolulu the *Jamestown* will proceed to San Francisco.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

##### ORDERED.

Commodore N. Collins, as Light-house Inspector in the Tenth District.

Lieutenant A. B. Carter, to the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco.

Midshipman Henry H. Barrole, to the *Iroquois*.

Surgeon Jas. McMaster, to the Boston Navy-yard.

Rear-Admiral Taylor, as president of the Board of Examiners at Washington on the 2d of October next.

Commodore M. B. Woolsey and S. D. Trenchard, and Medical Directors Thos. L. Smith and Lewis J. Williams, as members of the Board of Examiners at Washington on the 2d of October.

Pay Inspector John S. Cunningham, as inspector of provisions at the Washington Navy-yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Roderick S. McCook, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain Geo. H. Cooper, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 30th September.

Paymaster Geo. A. Lyon, to the *Michigan* on the 30th September.

Chief Engineer Stephen D. Hibbert, in charge of stores in Engineer Department in the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

##### DETACHED.

Commander Henry Erben, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John McGowan, Jr., from the *Terror*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Socrates Hubbard, from the *Nipic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant George Durand, from the command of the tug *Speedwell*, and ordered to the *Nipic*.

Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan, from the *Speedwell*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Captain Edward Donaldson, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 30th September, and ordered to examination for promotion.

Paymaster Henry M. Dennison, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants Chas. T. Hutchins, Wm. H. Emery, A. J. Iverson, G. K. Haswell, Masters M. Bolles and D. Delehanty, and Assistant Surgeon A. Griffith, from the *Relief*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John K. Carmody, from the *Relief*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Rear-Admiral Wm. B. Shubrick, as chairman of the Light-house Board, and placed on waiting orders.

Rear-Admiral C. K. Stribling, as member of the Light-house Board, and placed on waiting orders.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, as president of the Board of Examiners, and placed on waiting orders.

Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, as member of the Board of Examiners, and placed on waiting orders.

Rear-Admiral T. Bailey, from special duty, and ordered as member of Light-house Board.

Rear-Admiral Henry Walke, from special duty, and ordered as member of Light-house Board.

Rear-Admiral L. M. Powell, president, Rear-Admiral A. A. Harwood, judge-advocate, and Rear-Admirals Chas. H. Poor and Henry R. Hoff, as members of the Retiring Board, and placed on waiting orders.

Rear-Admiral Wm. Radford, from special duty, and placed on waiting orders.

Commodore T. A. Hunt, from special ordnance duty, and placed on waiting orders.

Commodore G. H. Scott, as inspector of the Tenth Light-house District, and placed on waiting orders.

Commodore S. B. Bissell, as member of Board of Examiners, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain J. B. Creighton, from special duty, and ordered to command the *Guirre*, and to bring that vessel to the United States.

Captain Andrew Bryson, from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to command the *Brooklyn*.

Captain John Guest, from the command of the *Brooklyn*, at his own request, and ordered to return home.

Captain Wm. B. Whiting, from duty at the Naval Observatory, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director Benj. F. Bache, from the Naval Laboratory at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director A. A. Henderson, from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered in charge of Naval Laboratory at New York.

Medical Director Wm. Johnson, as a member of the Retiring Board, and placed on waiting orders.

Director D. J. Edwards, as senior officer of the Board of Examiners, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon W. K. Schofield, from the Chelsea Naval Hospital, and ordered to the New York Naval Hospital.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Jos. B. Parker, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and ordered to the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ed. D. Payne, from the New York Naval Hospital, and ordered to the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Pay Director Robert Pettit, as president of the Examining Board at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director H. Bridge, as chief inspector of provisions, etc., and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director W. Brenton Boggs, as inspector of provisions at the Washington Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Samuel R. Colhoun, as recorder of the Examining Board, at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain Mason Noble, from the Washington Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

THE *Neue Stettiner Zeitung* publishes a letter from the Twenty-second division of German infantry, now quartered in France, dated Livry, 21st inst., in which the writer says: "I have again to report two new cases in which our people have been savagely assailed. In the first, which took place at Clichy, an under-officer of the Ninety-fifth regiment was the victim. Feeling himself overcome by the heat of the sun, he had lain down in the shade of a tree, and fallen fast asleep. A Frenchman, who had been watching him, stole stealthily forward and struck the sleeper two violent blows on the head with a cudgel; then while the unfortunate man was incapable of offering the least resistance, he cut off two of his fingers. The under-officer is still lying in a critical state, and his recovery is very doubtful; but at least the perpetrator of the cowardly outrage has been arrested, and shall not escape condign punishment. The second case occurred here in Livry last Sunday. Three artillerymen, when quietly taking a walk, were pursued by eight Frenchmen with insulting language, and as the Germans made no reply, the former, probably taking their silence for cowardice, attacked them with sticks. The artillerymen drew their swords in self-defence, and in spite of the superior number of their assailants, cut down one, wounded two others severely, and scattered the rest. On the German side the only casualty was a slight wound in the arm, which one of them had received from a French knife."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE DAHLGREN GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: General Morgan, in his "Few Thoughts on Artillery," makes a statement so incorrect that I should not deem it worthy of attention were it not for the fact that it has obtained a wide-spread circulation. He says in one part, "The possibility of constructing reliable cast-iron guns of more than 8-inch calibre is due solely to the genius of General Rodman."

General Morgan certainly could not have been well acquainted with the history of heavy American ordnance to have written such a paragraph.

Long before General Rodman brought his gun into use (1861), the gun invented by Admiral Dahlgren was adopted by the United States Government. For General Morgan's benefit I will bring forward a few facts from the official records at Washington.

In 1850 it was suggested by Commander Dahlgren that he could "exercise a greater amount of ordnance power with a given weight of metal and with more safety to those who manage the gun than any other piece then known of like weight."

Commodore Warrington, then at the head of the Bureau of Ordnance, ordered the guns proposed. The proving and testing continued during the years 1852, '53, '54, and the results were so satisfactory that the Department ordered the construction of a number of heavy Dahlgren guns, 9 and 10-inch calibre. The first ship thus armed was the historic *Merrimac*, in 1856. She had a battery of 10-inch Dahlgrens. These guns she retained after passing into rebel hands, and we know to our cost how "reliable" they proved in her action with the ill-fated *Cumberland* and *Congress*. It is also worthy of notice that the guns carried by the *Minnesota* and *Monitor* were Dahlgren guns.

I omitted to mention that in the same year (1856), the sister vessels of the *Merrimac* (the *Minnesota*, *Colorado*, *Wabash*, etc.) were likewise armed with the same class of guns.

In 1857 the first 11-inch Dahlgren gun was mounted on the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, and the success of the gun fully established. In 1861 the 15-inch made its appearance, and in the same year the first Rodman gun "put in" an appearance.

The Dahlgren gun has earned the distinction of being considered "reliable" in more than one hard fight. What better witnesses than Fort Hudson, passage of the forts below New Orleans, Mobile Bay, Fort Sumter, Fort Fisher, and scores of others? In fact, wherever the Navy was called upon to sustain the integrity of the "stars and stripes," the guns of this pattern did good work. With these guns the *Kearsarge* sunk the *Alabama*, and doubtless to-day Semmes considers the method employed "most reliable."

Should General Morgan doubt the usefulness of the gun, let him step aboard any large American man-of-war of the present day and obtain the opinion of those who use it.

PAUL DAHLGREN.

269 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, September 16.

## "CAVALRYMAN" IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I find that my friend "Reader" complains of two things in my reply to his criticism: 1st, Weakness of logic; 2d, Strength of temper.

His rejoinder betrays one fact, which is that he is totally unacquainted with even the rudiments of logic as a science. He repeats the same fallacy again, the *argumentum ad verecundiam*, following it up with the *petitio principii*, or "begging the question," another fallacy well known to logicians. If you will only admit his premises, he will prove to you in good time that the English and Austrian services combined are the *ne plus ultra* of cavalry efficiency, and that the salvation of the cavalry of the future depends on a judicious importation of Austrian riding-masters and bold British jockeys, the former to unteach all that the latter have taught; *vide* the riding-master on the cross country rider, as quoted by him from Dwyer.

If I misquoted Dwyer in that matter, I did it avowedly only from memory, and I am sorry for it. "Reader," in spite of the courtesy he claims to exercise, has passed by his own perversion of my text in the matter of leaping directions, as not worth acknowledging. For the rest, Dwyer and I disagree, if "Reader" has quoted him correctly, as endorsing the riding-master. That's all. The one served in Austria, the other in America; and argument on the respective excellence of the two is impossible from the absence of premises.

My remarks on my own and others' experience were not meant for arguments. They were a mere illustration of the fact that men can make very good useful cavalry without the assistance of either an Austrian riding-master or a bold British jockey.

As to his remarks on sabre charges, in which he admits four or five on our side to one of his inevitable Britons, we reply, in regard to his question on our "bonest belief," yea, as far as regards riding; no, as to sabre proficiency. He selects for our antagonists a division of heavy cavalry in the open field with sabres. Heavy cavalry are necessarily picked men, as to height and weight and size of horses. For their special duty—a charge over smooth ground—they are naturally superior to a cavalry mixed at haphazard, and with such a vicious system of sabre exercise as ours is. The "Lessons of the Decade" started with that very admission, and suggested as a remedy swordsmanship and sharp sabres, the latter more especially.

In horsemanship I have seen nothing better than our own in either English or Austrian cavalry, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging. I have seen the former at drill frequently, and have seen plenty of individuals from the latter service in our own during the war, where they flocked to the scent of the spoils, especially at the commencement of it. One and all were as stiff as pokers, and shook about like sacks of flour in their sad-

dles. Up to the period of entering the field they were the oracles of the camp-fire. After a year's service with our rough-riders, most of the foreign heroes wilted, and, if they were officers, got off North on sick leave or otherwise, possibly to attend the races; if they were privates or non-coms, took to bounty-jumping for a living. I speak that I know, and only remember three instances to the contrary out of some twenty or thirty officers and men.

If the Austrian cavalry are so superior, they certainly did not show it in 1866, where both Prussians and Italians beat them. I am not so ignorant on the subject as "Reader" supposes. The Austrian cavalry was accounted a very good refuge for needy English younger sons, who lauded it to the skies as the best in the world, and gave a tone to English and American opinion on the subject. The campaign of 1866 pricked the bubble, and all the world knows the real worth of the vaunted hussar—i. e., pretty good, but nothing wonderful. If it had not been for the admixture of English volunteers in their ranks, we should not have heard so much about the Austrian cavalry and their virtues. Wherever John Bull goes, he shouts to all the world to admire his wisdom and valor, and what splendid company he keeps.

So with "Reader." There are many styles of riding in the world. There are "snake fences" in Virginia and Kentucky, as well as "bullfinches" in Leicestershire. There are rough-riders really worthy of the name from Maine to California. But to "Reader's" contracted vision, the horizon of riding is bounded on one side by the Rittmeister, on the other by the race-selling jockey and his so-called gentlemanly patron. There is no riding in the world but theirs; there is no horse in the world like the race horse, and no rough-riding except in a hurdle race or steeplechase (where every leap has been measured perhaps).

I have not time to waste on a slippery gentleman like "Reader." He commenced the controversy under the mask of what he calls "strict courtesy," and probably thinks so. His attack was unfair, and beside the mark, misrepresenting my position on one point, and totally devoid of what the world outside of Cockaigne calls courtesy on the other. If he has been roughly handled in the controversy, he has only his own narrow insularity to thank for it. As to the misrepresentation, I was angry, and said so; but as to the pipe-clay and race course slang business, he is quite mistaken. Nothing but amusement at seeing that old "school-rider" puppet set up again to be knocked over possessed me.

The old plea about men devoting their lives to a certain thing being so wise, is very stale. There is a whole world outside of every mouse-hole and wheel-groove. The jockey and the Rittmeister each have their groove, and "Reader" seems to vibrate between them, with a tendency to the former. Every improvement in the world, as far as I know, has been suggested by fresh minds, and opposed by prejudice and routine—another name for bigoted conceit.

The wise council condemned Galileo; its successors owned he was right. The whole English press teemed with abuse of "that Yankee fellow, you know—that Rarey," undertaking to "teach us anything about a horse, you know, by Jove, blast his impudence!" But Rarey did know something after all. And a man may heartily despise the whole class of jockeys and other blacklegs, and object to their introduction among gentlemen and officers, without belonging to the church. But "Reader" seems to think that "officer and gentleman" ought to read "jockey and horse-y-man."

I regret having been forced into this controversy, but no option remained to me. Nothing more on the part of "Reader" shall tempt me to bore the real readers of the JOURNAL with a discussion in print which I fear is as tedious to them as it has been annoying to me.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

## PROMOTION OF SUBALTERNs.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Paragraph 20, Revised U. S. Army Regulations, 1863, directs that "promotion to the rank of captain shall be made regimentally to major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, according to arms, as infantry, cavalry, etc., and in the staff departments and in the engineers, topographical engineers, and ordnance according to corps." This is a rule that has always obtained, I believe, in service, and appears to remain as the official interpretation of section 12 of the act of Congress approved March 30, 1814, which prescribes:

"That from and after the passing of this act promotions may be made through the whole Army in its several lines of light artillery, light dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, respectively; and that the relative rank of officers of the same grade belonging to regiments or corps already authorized, or which may be engaged to serve for five years or during the war, be equalized and settled by the War Department agreeably to established rules," and that so much of the act entitled "An act for the more perfect organization of the Army of the United States, passed the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, as comes within the meaning and purview of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed."

The act referred to as inconsistent with the spirit of the existing law is section 5 of the act of Congress approved June 26, 1812, which reads as follows:

"And that from and after the passing of this act the promotions shall be made through the lines of the artilleryists, light artillery, dragoons, riflemen, and infantry, respectively, agreeably to established rules."

Here, evidently, Congress granted authority for the adopting of a new rule of promotions, which was not to be from necessity limited in its application to a portion merely of the grades in the official establishment, but which might apply to the line of the "whole Army." And so far as regimental service is concerned, the War Department is directed to "equalize and settle" the relative rank of officers "belonging to regiments or corps" agreeably to established rules.

The rules for determining rank and right to command among officers of the same grade are set forth in paragraph 5, Revised U. S. Army Regulations, 1863, and in the 61st and 62d Articles of War. These are the sources whence the rule of promotions receives its vitality; and although every officer in receiving his promotion to an

existing vacancy receives in fact a new appointment, requiring thereto the advice and consent of the Senate, before he can enter on the duties of the station, yet Congress, in the exercise of its power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, has recognized the fact that the hope of professional advancement is indispensably necessary to the welfare of the service, and that this hope, moreover, should rest upon reasonable ground, and not upon vague speculations on the caprice or favoritism of a superior officer. This, no doubt, among other considerations, led to the adopting of the rule of promoting according to seniority, and one would therefore conclude that the rule would be logically followed to its full extent; that A, for instance, who entered the service three years ago, would receive his promotion before B, who entered last June.

But this conclusion is not necessarily a correct one, for the whole matter is left to the arbitrament of chance. The one is lucky enough to have got into a regiment which promotes rapidly from various causes, while the other must wait for years perhaps on the ground which he first touched. The latter is condemned to stand still, while the former advances without any particular excellence in anything, but by sheer *vis inertiae*. The ground thus lost is seldom regained, but rather the disparity grows greater and greater, so that it is possible for B to become a major while A is yet a first lieutenant.

I know many excellent gentlemen who rendered honorable and efficient service in high commands during the late war, who are now, notwithstanding their greater experience and capacity, hopelessly outranked by raw youngsters who have been not much more than two years out of the Military Academy.

If promotions were lineal throughout, this could not occur.

Taken all in all, the service rendered by regiments of the same arm is equal in all that brings experience to an officer and fits him for command; and it is difficult to perceive why service in one regiment should be held, as it virtually is, to be worth more than service in another, or why a rule of promotion, which is admitted to be just and expedient when applied to captains and officers of a higher grade than they, should not be equally just and expedient when applied to officers of a lower grade. It is not found to be so in the Navy, where all promotions are lineal, and in consequence regular.

There is another fact bearing upon the subject under consideration. This is the practical utility of classing the subalterns of the line into the two grades of first and second lieutenant. It seems to me that this is merely an arbitrary distinction without any substantial difference, for the duties performed by the officers of the two grades are so identical as to defy the most microscopical of military eyes to discern the difference, and the difference, if found, would puzzle the most discriminating of lexicographers to define it.

Officers of both grades are *subalterns*, and, like all other officers, they cannot command in the presence of another officer who may be on duty with them, and superior to them either by grade or by priority of appointment. Rank is not a mere personal distinction, but is the prerequisite to command. It is not bestowed upon the individual merely by way of complimentary notice, but as a necessary qualification to the performance of the duties of a station, and rank by priority of appointment carries with it as perfect a right to command, and as complete a responsibility for the proper performance of duties, as does rank by superiority of grade. (See 62d Article of War, and paragraphs 1, 15, and 17, R. A. R., 1863.) So that a second lieutenant succeeding to a command, of no matter what magnitude, is as fully invested with the authority of the United States to enable him to perform the duties devolving upon him as a major-general would be in the same station.

The graduation of officers is of such great convenience and benefit in the transaction of business as to be entitled to be called a necessity; but an endless subdivision, a multiplication of grades, of which the duties are identical, is not only needless but hurtful.

Suppose, then, that promotions were made lineal throughout in every arm, as Congress no doubt intended that they should be when it enacted the law of March 30, 1814, that the present grades of first and second lieutenant were abolished, and the new grade of "lieutenant" of cavalry, of artillery, and of infantry created in their stead, the officers of that grade would take their places in the line of promotion in every arm respectively, according to usage as established for the higher grades, and the senior lieutenant, of say the artillery arm, should be promoted captain to take the first vacancy in that grade in his arm, in the same manner as the senior captain now takes the first vacancy in the line of majors.

In passing the law increasing an officer's pay by ten per centum for every five years' service, Congress has recognized the fact that as an officer's experience extends and becomes more varied, his services increase in value in proportion. But the pay of a first lieutenant is one hundred dollars greater per annum than that of a second lieutenant, while, as I have before stated, it is a fact that many first lieutenants are junior in point of service to many second lieutenants; and under the present War Department rule of promotions, the anomaly of junior officers holding superior grades and drawing higher pay may, nay, must continue.

If all subalterns were of one grade and placed in one line of promotion, one table of pay with the present increase for length of service would be just, as it would place an officer's pay in proportion to his comparative length of service and variety of experience. In every respect it would be just to all, and it would, too, be only just and proper that in first establishing lieutenants in the line of promotion reference be had only to the order of their original entry into service, without at all considering any subsequent appointment as first lieutenant, which an officer may have obtained by regimental promotion.

The system of lineal promotion extended to lieuten-



ants, it would be impracticable to gather a disproportionate number of ranking officers of any arm into any one regiment, and thus the equilibrium of rank among the several regiments would be assured. This is within itself a desideratum. A wrong then, the effects of which are lasting, is doing to almost every officer of the line at the outset of his military career by confining his promotion to one regiment. It is a gratuitous wrong, for Congress does not by law require it.

There is a needless graduation of subalterns into first and second lieutenants, of which graduation the only use is apparently to enable the superior grade to get more pay for performing precisely the same duties as the inferior. The remedy for these wrongs and abuses seems to be:

1. To make promotions uniform and regular by extending the rule of lineal promotions to the subalterns of the several lines—of cavalry, artillery, and infantry.
2. To do away with the existing grades of first and second lieutenant, creating in their stead the grade of lieutenant of cavalry, of artillery, and of infantry, which new grade shall include all subalterns, without altering the proportional number of those officers in any organized command.
3. To provide that when these officers are first settled in the line of promotion to captain, reference be had only to the date of their original entry into service, without regarding any promotion from second lieutenant to first lieutenant.
4. To provide one table of pay for the grade of lieutenant, the only difference being as between mounted officers and those not mounted, and allowing as at present an increase of ten per centum for every five years' service.

SUBALTERN.

## A PROBLEM SOLVED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I perceive by your issue of the 16th inst. the M. O. L. U. S. question is revived by that notable. I believe the question as first proposed by "M. O. L. U. S." was this:

"Having a rectangular piece of pasteboard, to determine the size of the square which should be cut from each corner of the board in order that the remainder should make a box of the maximum capacity."

This is not new. It is a simple question in maxima and minima, and can be most easily solved by the differential calculus. Let us suppose the sides of the rectangle to be  $a$  and  $b$  respectively and the side of the square to be  $x$ .

The area of the bottom of the box will be  $ab - 2ax - 2bx + 4x^2$

And the contents  $= abx - 2ax^2 - 2bx^2 + 4x^3$

Differentiating, and placing the first differential coefficient equal to 0, we have  $x = \frac{a+b \pm \sqrt{a^2 - ab + b^2}}{6}$

But inasmuch as by a second differentiation we find that the positive sign of the radical gives a minimum,

the true value of  $x = \frac{a+b - \sqrt{a^2 - ab + b^2}}{6}$

"Willet's Point" worked it out correctly, but in printing you put the letter  $b$  in his answer for the figure 6.

The method of investigation pursued by "M. O. L. U. S." could only have solved a particular case.

"M. O. L. U. S." says he "is curious to see that question solved in numbers." His curiosity can never be gratified in that respect, inasmuch as the question calls for a general solution and not a particular one, and there can be no general solution in numbers.

"M. O. L. U. S." can take my formula and substitute any number he may choose for  $a$  and  $b$ , and he will find it will bring a correct result, although it would never admit of an exact expression, unless the piece of pasteboard is a square, as otherwise the quantity under the radical would always be a surd, and no fraction can express its value. Now, suppose, for an example, we take  $a$  and  $b$  each equal to 6, and substitute in the formula. We find  $x=1$ . That is, if we have a piece of pasteboard 6 inches square, in order to fold it into a box of the greatest capacity possible, we must cut off from each corner one square inch of board. I trust, Mr. Editor, this will satisfy your mathematician contributor on the question.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

## EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Having seen a piece in your paper last week from a gentleman who has a son in the regular Army, I take the liberty of endorsing his views in certain matters relative to the Artillery School, and have a few suggestions to make in addition. I have a son also in the Regular Army; he with pure and patriotic feeling entered the volunteer service when he was seventeen years old; he had never been educated at West Point, at any college, or the public high school, but he was a very smart boy, and began early to think of the Army by posting himself on such books as "The Maid of Saragossa," "The Three Guardsmen," etc., and little Dick Pippin. Our village schoolmaster, used to teach him the higher branches of education, mathematics and the history of the United States. When the war broke out he was as brave as a lion and enlisted in the Illinois Volunteers, and the first year of the war he got shot all to pieces; but he got well again, and for his gallantry he was promoted to be first corporal, and afterwards sergeant, and then drum major, and he behaved so well that the adjutant-general of the State was sent all the way to the field in Kentucky to hand him a commission as second lieutenant of a colored regiment, which he accepted.

Well, the war closed, and the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, out of pure gratitude to my son for his distinguished services during the war, presented him with a commission as second lieutenant in the U. S. Infantry. As a matter of course, in consequence of this distinguished consideration, my son expected when he joined the post where his regiment was serving that every one would rush to receive him with

open arms, and every house in the Fort would be thrown open to do him honor according to his merit. He expected at least to be on an equality with all other officers and to have a house as capacious as any other married officer. You can imagine his amazement when he was sent into two little attic rooms, while the largest house in the Fort was occupied by another officer and his wife. I don't see why he shouldn't have as nice a house and as many rooms as Captain Blank or Colonel Dash, nor why the President, as he was so very particular about "reposing trust in him," as he said in his commission, can't pay him as much as any other officer in the service; he is married and ought to have all the privileges that any other married officer is entitled to.

Now this is what I complained to my senator about, and he says its rank and all that sort of bosh. I say an officer is an officer, and one is just as good as another if he's got blood. My father fought in the revolution, and my grandfather's grandfather was second cousin to the nephew of Oliver Cromwell, and it makes no difference if my boy can't drill a company of infantry (as he says the colonel told him, and I doubt if the colonel could do it himself), his distinguished services during the late war ought to have given him a place as brigadier-general. I did not know the difference about rank at the close of the war, or, I tell you what, I'd made our senator hop around until he'd found the biggest place to be got for my boy, so that he would not have to be ordered about by Captain Thingumbob or Lieutenant Jigamaree. However, as soon as I did find it out I made him get the next best thing, which was the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his distinguished services.

Another thing my boy says: that when the troops are on the march out on the plains, the ambulance in which his wife travels has to be behind the colonel's and the captain's—just as if his wife was not as good as theirs—and that he is only allowed one Army wagon to move his things with, while the colonel has two. This is all wrong and should be changed.

Now, Mr. Editor I want you to help my son, and get the regulations altered, so that every officer can have the same rank, the same pay, the same kind of house to live in, and equal privileges.

J. S.

August 29, 1871.

## IS THE WORLD ROUND OR FLAT?

ABOUT a year ago, an eccentric philosopher of London, England, named John Hampden, having convinced himself beyond all peradventure that the world was flat, not round as commonly supposed, undertook the arduous missionary work of converting mankind to his way of belief. Not making much progress by following the ordinary methods of private preaching, he resorted to the expedient of offering a bet upon the subject. He made a public announcement, offering to stake \$2,500 against \$2,500, to be put up by any scientific man, that he could prove that the earth was flat, and not round as everybody else believed.

No one appears to have taken immediate notice of this absurd offer, whereupon Hampden came out with another announcement, in which he boldly declared that scientific men knew they were guilty of an imposition in propounding the round theory, and that in consequence they were afraid to take up his challenge and stake \$2,500 as he proposed.

But the challenge having come to the notice of Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, a gentleman of high reputation and a member of several scientific societies, he accepted the conditions and put up his \$2,500. This amount, together with a similar sum put up by Hampden, was deposited subject to the order of the referee, Mr. Walsh, editor of the *Field* newspaper, who was to pay over the \$5,000 to the winning man.

The mode adopted for settling the question was planned by Hampden, the advocate of the flat theory, and the experiment appears to have been conducted in all respects as he desired. The ground selected was a six-mile level on the Bedford Canal. Three long poles of equal length were provided and planted at equal depths, and at distances of three miles apart. A telescope was then employed, through which it was clearly and unmistakably perceived that the centre pole was five feet above the level line of the telescope, which at once proved that the earth was not flat but round. Mr. Hampden expressed himself satisfied that he had lost the bet, and the money was accordingly paid over by the referee to the winner, Mr. Wallace.

The experiment and the telescope were level, but not so the head of Hampden. He that's convinced against his will is of the same opinion still. It was not long before Hampden woke up to the mortifying conclusion that he had made a blunder, or that in some way he had been beggotten. His reason still told him that the earth was flat, not round as that lying telescope and those fibbing poles had affirmed. He concluded also that Wallace was a thimble-rigger, a pickpocket, a liar, and a swindler, and went about proclaiming these libels in the most unblushing manner. This so annoyed Wallace that he brought suit for libel against Hampden, and the jury lately mulcted him in \$3,000 damages, making a sum total of \$5,500 cash paid out on account of his theory that the earth is flat. Poor Hampden is indeed a martyr to science.

## MANTEUFFEL'S CAREER.

THE political and military career of General Manteuffel is a good deal discussed in the German press just now. The other day we noticed a severe criticism on his conduct during the French war in the *Frankfort Gazette*, and the *Allgemeine Zeitung* now gives some curious information, which it says is derived from a perfectly trustworthy source, as to the part he played in the events which led up to the war of 1866 and the subsequent reorganization of Germany. The author attributes the hostility with which the General is viewed in Prussian military circles to his having removed from the army a great number of inefficient officers, and more than hints that the Berlin Cabinet has endeavored,

though not quite successfully, to undermine his position at court. "Bismarck, Roon, and Moltke," he says, "were agreed as to the means and objects of the policy of Prussia, but they felt and feared the opposition of General Manteuffel, who was far from completely sharing their views, and whose influence was considerable. . . . To break this influence would not have been easy if a favorable opportunity had not presented itself for getting rid of their inconvenient friend and adversary. He was offered the governorship of Schleswig-Holstein—a post invested with such attributes that it was very like a vice-royalty. . . . The offer tempted the General so much that he gave up his post at Berlin and went to the duchies." From that moment Manteuffel's influence was on the wane.

"When the war in 1866 broke out he was the only general in command who was placed under another general—Vogel von Falkenstein, . . . and the latter never allowed Manteuffel to come near the enemy. Manteuffel's protests and representations were unavailing; but at length the removal of Falkenstein placed him at the head of the army of the Main. It may be mentioned here that the reports about the causes of this removal rested on baseless gossip; the sole cause of it was that Falkenstein did not attend with sufficient preciseness to the instructions he received from the royal headquarters, and that he was charged with the blame of the partial check given to the Prussians at Langensalza." After the war was over Manteuffel was sent to St. Petersburg, in order to "induce the Russian Court to look favorably on the proposed annexations. Whether his instructions were insufficient or obscure, or whether he had misunderstood them, it is hard to say; but it is certain that he assured the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that there was no intention of entirely dispossessing King George of Hanover. When he returned this statement was repudiated by the Prussian Government, and he consequently neither got the Order of the Black Eagle nor a dotation like the other prominent generals who had taken part in the war." This, coupled with the abolition of his appointment as Governor-general in Schleswig-Holstein, so incensed him that he wrote a letter to the King, in which he used language "far bolder than is allowed to a subject addressing his sovereign." He enumerated his services, spoke of the "unjust" treatment to which he had been subjected, and laid special stress on the circumstance that General von Roon had obtained a dotation for having brought the army to so effective a state of preparation for war while the credit of doing this was really due to himself. "The answer to this unbecoming letter was of course Manteuffel's dismissal. He remained on the non-effective list for more than a year, after which the King, remembering old times, over-indulgently gave him the command of the First corps."—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

## THE BALANCE OF POWER.

(From the German Correspondent.)

THE *North-German Gazette* remarks that as of late the old theory of the balance of power in Europe has been revived, and it is said that that system formed the basis of the former greatness of France, it may not be amiss to review the history of a system of policy which made Germany the battlefield of foreign nations, and compelled her to pay the price of their quarrels with the blood of her children, while her territory was seized as the prize of the conqueror. The theory was originated by Henry IV., who was cut off by the hand of an assassin in the midst of the proudest schemes of conquest. His ambition was to make France the mistress of Europe, which even his admirers can hardly consider the best means of establishing a balance of power. His ideas were those of Napoleon I., and the two centuries which intervened between those monarchs are filled by an unbroken series of wars waged by France against Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and Italy, for the purpose of gratifying her insatiable lust of conquest. During this period her frontiers were continually extended, in contempt of the most solemn engagements and treaties; while the balance of power was left to take care of itself, or only recognized as a system intended to render the Government of France the *maître de l'Europe* and the *arbitre du monde*. Except at the time of the European coalition against Napoleon, the French have never been really unsuccessful in any great war since the battle of Pavia, and even in 1815 it was only the army and not the influence of France which was broken. During the whole period, too, with the exception of the time of Frederick the Great, when England and Prussia exerted a powerful influence, the will of France has preponderated in Europe. The discord of the small States of Germany and Italy furthered the purposes of France, and it was so skillfully used that Napoleon I. found himself powerful enough to subdue them all. Then, for the first time, the races who had a common history, language, and literature learned that by unity alone could they hope for deliverance, and the national movement both in Germany and Italy was the result of the terrors of foreign rule.

The doctrine of the balance of power, now so popular in France, is therefore nothing but a longing for the return of the period when Europe was obliged to submit in silence to the commands of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I. The frontier districts of Germany bear many traces of the system from which we trust the late victory of German arms has freed Europe forever. The best guarantee for a real balance of power in Europe is to be found in the unity and might of Germany. Strong enough to defend her own frontiers, and prevented by her constitution from undertaking a war of conquest, Germany has no desire to meddle with the affairs of other nations. The peace of Europe can only be secured by the establishment of powerful States on an historical and national basis. Such a system leaves no room for the development of an ambitious foreign policy, and the internal administration of every European country presents so many varied and important problems that it must be the chief wish of every State to live at peace with its neighbors.



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## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GAY.

FROM a private letter received from Major R. D. Green-  
leaf, late of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, the  
writer of this has just learned that Lieutenant-Colonel  
Ebenezer Gay, late of the U. S. Army, died of consump-  
tion on the night of Sunday, the 10th inst., at the re-  
sidence of his mother-in-law, in Nashua, N. H. Major  
Greenleaf was with him during the last few days of his  
illness, but neither the major nor any of his surrounding  
friends had been led to expect such a sudden termina-  
tion of his disease. The numerous friends of Colonel  
Gay, endeared to him by nearly sixteen years' compan-  
ionship in service, will learn of his death with genuine  
sorrow. He was a genial and whole-souled comrade, a  
witty and entertaining companion, and a fast friend.  
We all have our faults, but in the colonel his share of  
them was counterbalanced by his generous impulses  
and a tender and charitable consideration for the fail-  
ings and weaknesses of those with whom he came in  
contact.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gay entered West Point  
in 1850, but owing to the breaking of his leg at cavalry  
drill, and subsequent illness, he did not graduate till  
1855, when he entered the Army as brevet second lieu-  
tenant of dragoons; served on the frontier and in quel-  
ling the Kansas disturbances as a second lieutenant  
of dragoons in 1857-'60; was engaged in the sur-  
prise of the Utah Indian Encampment in 1859; and  
on the breaking out of the Rebellion was made captain  
in the Sixteenth Infantry; fought in the battles of Shiloh  
and Perryville, for the latter receiving a brevet major-  
ity. He served also with distinguished bravery in  
command of the cavalry and outposts at Lexington, and  
covering the retreat of the Army of Kentucky to Louis-  
ville in 1862. He was also in the pursuit of General  
John Morgan, and in command of the Sixteenth Infantry  
(Army of the Cumberland) in the Atlanta campaign,  
and led that regiment at the battle of Lookout Moun-  
tain, receiving his brevet lieutenant-colonel's commis-  
sion for gallant and meritorious services during the At-  
lanta campaign.

REGULAR.

**A DESPATCH** from Fort Monroe, Virginia, Septem-  
ber 18, announces that the 600-pounder twelve-inch rifled  
gun burst on the block during a trial of a new kind of  
powder compounded by Lieutenant Dutton. The piece  
flew in all directions, but no person was injured.

THE dailies report that although there are but few  
unlawful distilleries left in Brooklyn, where they seem  
to especially flourish, the few that remain are very  
troublesome, and we may before long see the troops en-  
gaged in another raid upon the tax-evaders.

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quested to do so.

DENNIS H. MAHAN.

ONE of the most painful casualties in the history  
of our Army was the death by his own act of  
Professor MAHAN of West Point. He leaped from  
the steamer *Mary Powell* last Saturday morning, and  
as no vestige of him was found, though the act was  
observed and immediate search made, it is supposed  
that he came in contact with the wheel, was stunned,  
and sank immediately.

Professor MAHAN was the son of poor parents, and  
it was through the good sense and kindness of Hon.  
WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, the father of General JOHN  
NEWTON, in whose congressional district he was  
born, that he had the opportunity of fame given  
him. That gentleman was so impressed with the  
boy's brightness that he determined to send him to  
West Point; and at that time it was less common  
than now to extend such a favor to poor boys. The  
brilliance of his protégé's life and the lustre he has  
shed upon the service are strong proofs of the ad-  
vantages we may expect from inaugurating a mode  
of selecting cadets according to capacity and not  
political favor.

To his country Professor MAHAN owed his educa-  
tion; and his opportunity for distinction, and to her  
service he devoted his talents and his energies with  
that earnestness and singleness of purpose character-  
istic of a class of public servants whose best exam-  
ples are found in our Army and Navy; men with  
whom public duty and professional honor are a re-  
ligion. He had no ambition outside of the public  
duties which he had discharged with such fidelity  
for nearly half a century, and when these were  
forbidden him his sun of hope went down in  
darkness.

In personal appearance Professor MAHAN was  
short and slender, and his bearing was a peculiar  
blending of the military with the scholastic. He  
was a man of great fastidiousness in dress and man-  
ners, and austere in the section room. In this, his  
field of action, he often came into conflict with his  
pupils, a circumstance that was the outgrowth of  
his sensitiveness. But it is proof of the honesty of  
the man and the real respect his character and at-  
tainments won for him, that these difficulties were  
never remembered by him, and were invariably for-  
gotten in after life by the students, whose affection  
and esteem for him were very strong. West Point  
must mourn him, for he was her ever ready defend-  
er. He was in good luck who could make an at-  
tack upon the Academy and not fall foul of the Pro-  
fessor of Engineering, whose pen was ready and vig-  
orous. Thus the proneness to take offence which  
made trouble in the class-room made him feel most  
keenly for his *Alma Mater*, and prompted him to be  
her readiest defender. His department was always  
well managed, and in his writings he showed the  
same ability, his text-books being valuable exposi-  
tions of the art of war. His was a working pen, and  
to lighter literature, leaving out transient contribu-  
tions to this and to other journals, we do not know  
that he ever gave an hour.

The Army record of DENNIS H. MAHAN is quickly  
told. From first to last he was an instructor in the  
Military Academy, never seeing in the course of  
forty-seven years a day's service elsewhere than at  
the Academy. He was graduated in 1824, and pro-  
moted to second lieutenant of engineers. He served

as assistant professor of mathematics at the Aca-  
demy until 1826, when he was sent to Europe, where he  
remained four years, one of which was spent at the  
French military school in Metz. Returning in  
1830, he was made first assistant and then in 1832  
full professor of engineering, which post he has ever  
since filled.

But the life of Professor MAHAN is not to be  
judged by the few titles he bore. The monotony of  
his service was due to the fact that he possessed a  
genius for teaching, as well as a thorough knowledge  
of engineering. The author of many works both  
military and civil, and chiefly on engineering sub-  
jects, he was as well known in the nation at large as  
in the Army. He was intimately connected with  
the splendid progress of engineering works in this  
country, and little as he mingled personally in the  
duties of the field, his influence in forming so many  
able men, both in and out of the Academy, has had  
an immense effect upon the welfare and commerce of  
the land. His leadership was acknowledged, and  
in all the technical institutes of the country his  
name was pointed to as that of the foremost en-  
gineer, while his works were everywhere used as the  
standard.

But those who knew him only through his works  
can never feel his loss as those who came directly  
under his teaching. The works that gave him his  
general fame remain, and these will keep his mem-  
ory alive. But in the Army there will be another  
feeling. Professor MAHAN was one of the moulders  
of the Army as it is to-day. There are but few  
graduates of the Academy now in the Army who  
have not passed under his care. Not merely the  
character of the Academy, its educational and its  
military standing, bear his seal, but the traditions of  
West Point, which so powerfully affect the sym-  
pathies of men, are full of memories in which the well-  
known and boldly-marked character of the West  
Point professor is more or less clearly brought out.  
He felt the value of such things, and as men whom  
he had known as cadets became famous during the  
war he did not hesitate to draw portraits of them as  
they had stood before him years before, in their  
school time. GRANT, and SHERMAN, and THOMAS,  
and many others were thus photographed in this  
journal; and the professor did no mean service to  
history in thus sweeping away the bosh that every-  
one was writing about these men and their life at  
West Point, and in forestalling the nonsense and  
falsehood that would have been written but for his  
decisive character-drawings.

Peculiarly saddening are the circumstances of his  
end. It is said that he has latterly manifested an  
increase of some of those peculiarities which are so  
well known to those who have been his pupils. The  
effect of age—his was not excessive by any means,  
for he was born in 1802—in him was not to weaken  
his mental vigor, but rather to lessen his command  
over an unusually nervous and sensitive tempera-  
ment. The recommendation of the last Board of  
Visitors in regard to the retirement of officers, by  
which he was personally singled out with two others,  
fell upon him with the greatest effect; and not even  
the full knowledge that it was made in no criticism  
of him, but altogether as the inauguration of a sys-  
tem of academic government, could soothe his feel-  
ing. He declined to resign his professorship, though  
retirement meant only promotion for him, as he was  
to be retired on the rank of a brigadier-general. No  
effort to carry out the recommendation of the board  
had been made, and Professor MAHAN occupied the  
chair he had so much honored until the day of his  
death.

The mode of his death will strike every officer  
with heartfelt pain. Had the honored instructor  
passed to his eternal rest in the ordinary course of  
nature, there would have been only sorrow for our  
loss. Now to our mourning is added the intensest  
sympathy for the spirit whose last hours were so  
troubled and heavy.

WE take great interest in the westward journey  
of the well-known authoress GRACE GREENWOOD.  
It is not often that a lady travels as a professed  
gatherer of information, especially in the West, and  
we are curious to see what her verdict will be on the  
Indian question. The traveller through the Terri-  
tories is sure to meet with incessant references to  
the Indian. Stage-drivers beguile him with stories



of atrocities, exhibit the pistols or carbines ostentatiously carried, point out where CONNOLLY was roasted, living, over a slow fire, or where the young MERWIN was shot; and our travelling authoress appears to be treated to the same diet. In a letter from Colorado she speaks of a lady, Mrs. ABBOTT, who "was once a passenger in a stage coach which was attacked on the plains by a band of chivalrous Cheyennes. She escaped, with several arrows sticking in her arms and shoulders. These romantic mementoes, these primitive relics, should doubtless have prompted her and her friends to deal gently with the erring red man, but I don't think they did." This to some old fellow who goes through the world half scalped may not seem very decisive language, but the sensation is new to G. G., and it is not unlikely that further experience will so develop her feminine capacity for indignation that we shall soon find her preaching extermination for the red man.

THE death of Professor MAHAN brings prominently into view the evils of our present system of retiring superannuated officers. Against the instruments of the law we have nothing to say. General HANCOCK's board performs the most difficult duty our service presents, and performs it in all honesty. But a law is wrong which makes distinctions between officers, and leaves some to carry on the duties which are their pride, while others are taken for retirement, thus giving retirement the stigma of disgrace. Evils are inseparable from the system, and it would be impossible to form a board under the law which would be free from the accusation of partiality.

The principle of retirement, however, is one which is necessary to the efficiency of any service. It does not originate with governments, but is copied by them from the conduct of private affairs. The system is practically in operation in every branch of human occupation. Where men accept it for themselves and determine the age and manner, there can be of course no room for bad feeling. But in the public service the time and manner of an officer's retirement are always fixed by other officers or by the law. The latter is the only fair course, and retirement will never be respectable until the law fixes the age and manner, and leaves nothing for boards to do but ascertain the facts. Let the sixty-second birthday, or any other that may be thought better, mark the end of an officer's active service, without favor or exception; but don't leave it as it is now, the boundary stone which determines the time when the old servant falls into the power of those whom he has led in their first military steps. It is true that sixty-two is by no means the limit of a man's useful life (if it were, it would be too late for the retiring age), and in a small service like our own, we cannot always afford to lose a man of genius and experience. But that can be fully remedied by leaving in the President's hands the power to place retired officers on active duty in exceptional cases. They should still remain retired, for we would have age an absolute limitation of active rank. We could thus retain in their proper places any men necessary or useful to the service, and retirement, forming a long-expected termination of service, would no longer be liable to unfair interpretations.

IN the "Red River Expedition" Captain G. L. HUYSE, who served on the staff of Colonel WOLSELEY, the commander, has given us a clear, simply told, and interesting account of the toilsome progress of the expedition sent out to crush RIEL and his band of insurgents. The force consisted of 1,200 troops, regulars and militia, carrying two 7-pounder guns, and set out in steamers from Toronto on the 21st of May, and arrived at Thunder Bay, on the northwestern shore of Lake Superior, four days after. There commenced the toil of the expedition. A portage of forty-eight miles had to be surmounted. This was a terrible task. Lake Shebandowan, the next link in the chain of their water transportation, lay 800 feet above Lake Superior, which meant a lift of that height for every pound of baggage. Two hundred boats had been brought from Canada, and what with the delays at Thunder Bay and an unfinished road, the expedition did not start out upon Lake Shebandowan until the middle of July, and Fort Garry was not reached till the 24th of August. Three months had thus been consumed in

travelling 1,200 miles, more than half of which was traversed in the first four days. To Americans who know the difficulty of progress through the backwoods, this will not be surprising. Captain HUYSE's narrative differs in fact from those of IRVING and other writers upon life in the far West only in the absence of hunting adventure and Indian life. There was no fight at Fort Garry, RIEL having taken to flight as soon as the troops came in sight. That night his horses ran away, and the rest of his flight, which was without pursuit, was accomplished on foot in rags and hunger. Before reaching the United States line he was able to furnish an exquisite bit of pathos to the makers of history. Meeting a man on his way to the settlement he had just vacated, he said: "Tell them that he who ruled in Fort Garry a few days ago is now a houseless wanderer, with nothing to eat but *two dried suckers!*" RIEL did not remain on our side, but lives unnoticed in St. Joseph's, a small hamlet of half-breeds near Pembina.

Though lacking in military glory, the expedition was not without the credit due to perseverance amid hard and unwonted toil. Its work was well done, and it reaped, both officially and privately, the reward it deserved. Our author is of opinion that RIEL and his confederates were only ignorant instruments of higher and more intellectual men, not hesitating to intimate that Monseigneur TACHE, Bishop of St. Boniface, and a member of the Oecumenical Council, and Sir GEORGE CARTIER, French Canadian Minister, were in altogether too confidential relations with "President" RIEL. It seems to us that a charge like this would be thought pretty warm even on this side of the line.

Though containing nothing of military interest, Captain HUYSE's book is a straightforward and agreeable relation of the difficulties of travel in the wilderness, and of the steady courage with which they were overcome.

AMONG the vague declarations so constantly made of evil treatment of the Indians by the whites, it is pleasant to come at last upon a sharply defined case, such as that recorded by the Fort Smith *New Era*. The story is that some settlers living near the Osage reservation lost three horses, which they supposed had been taken by the Osage Indians. Twenty settlers started in pursuit and came across a party of Osages, who proposed to the whites to go to their camp, two miles distant, and search for the horses. The whites refused and proceeded to take three horses from the Indians, agreeing to return them if the stolen horses were returned. The Osages declined to consent to the arrangement, when the settlers attacked them and took three horses. A number on both sides were wounded, and one white man was killed. When the Osages returned to their camp, their chief mounted eighty young warriors, and sent them in pursuit of the whites, overtaking and capturing seven of them, and turning them over to the United States deputy marshal. The prisoners were taken to Fort Smith, charged with larceny and assault with intent to kill. We trust that these seven gentlemen, who thought to make good their losses by stealing from the Indians, will have impartial justice.

WE may expect the appearance of the Russian Grand Duke ALEXIS off Sandy Hook by the middle of October, as the fleet which bears him is to leave Plymouth, England, by the 23d or 24th of this month. Immediately upon his arrival, the Grand Duke will proceed to Washington, and then return to New York, to enter upon the round of "hospitalities" with which he is to be greeted. Subsequently, it is said, he will cross the continent, enjoying by the way that novelty most eagerly desired of foreigners, a buffalo hunt, into which, according to report, he will be initiated by General SHERIDAN.

GENERAL MANTEUFFEL is having a pretty energetic set-to with certain antagonists in Germany, notably with General VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN. The latter exposes some blunders of MANTEUFFEL, and in this way, and through the quarrels of German and French commanders, we are likely to have valuable contributions to the history of the war. It is very unfortunate that such a struggle, preceded by long study and preparation, and employing the greatest and best organized force ever taken into the field,

should have been so poorly reported. If the making of war is to be so revolutionized, the conduct of newspapers must be so too; and a corps of military correspondents, with kits ready packed, and the vocabulary of all languages at their tongue's end, will be as necessary to a well-managed daily paper as an organized artillery is to an army establishment.

SWEDEN is another of the small States which propose to make military service compulsory. A ministerial scheme for army reorganization has just been rejected by Parliament, and a new one is in progress. Sweden and Norway have a force of 61,604 men, 8,500 horses, and 222 guns. In addition to this there are about 60,000 irregular militia and 25,000 to 30,000 volunteers, who hereafter will form a part of the regular force. This army is raised from a population of a little more than four millions, and thus somewhat more than four per cent. of the population are already enrolled.

It is constantly reported that the American officers in the employ of the Egyptian Viceroy are to be discharged from his service, on account of the jealousy in which they are held. These gentlemen are mostly Southerners, who after the war sought a home abroad in obedience to the spirit of insubordination which they and their comrades so foolishly fostered. We are not anxious to see them return, but if they come back, we hope it will be to teach those who stayed at home the futility and folly of self-exile.

THE Paris forts were formally surrendered by the Germans on Thursday last. This, and the evacuation of the departments lying in the neighborhood of Paris, releases four regiments of infantry, one of dragoons, a battalion of Jägers, and some field artillery. Simultaneously with this withdrawal comes news of the reduction to a peace footing of the German army. But what a footing is this that is called "peaceful?" Four hundred thousand men as a standing army are only less burdensome to the country than the war army of 825,000 men.

J. MUNSSELL, publisher, Albany, N. Y., is about to issue "A Complete History of the Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America. By George Henry Preble, Captain U. S. Navy," in 1 vol., 8vo, pp. 350, cloth, plates, \$5. The prospectus states that "this work will embrace a great variety of topics connected with the American flag, noting its first appearance everywhere, with anecdotes and incidents to the present time; some account of the flags of the late Confederacy, and an introductory chapter on national symbols, flags, standards, etc., from the earliest times; an appendix containing a history of the distinctive flags of the United States Navy; a description of the United States Revenue and American yacht flags; the principal national songs to the flags, etc., etc. It will be illustrated with numerous colored plates of flags and wood engravings, and will form a more complete and exhaustive work on the subject than has ever before been attempted."

THE commissioners who are to examine claims other than those owing to the *Alabama's* depredations are to meet in Washington on Monday next. They are the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M. P., Recorder of London, commissioner on the part of Great Britain; Henry Howard, Esq., agent, and James M. Carlisle, Esq. (of Washington), counsel, for the British claims; Hon. James G. Frazer, of Indiana, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Hon. Robert S. Hale, of New York, agent and counsellor for the American claims.

WE learn that Second Lieutenant Darwin G. Fenno of the Seventeenth infantry, tried recently by court-martial at St. Paul on a charge of embezzlement of the public funds, and betting while intrusted with the public funds, was found guilty, sentenced to be cashiered, to refund \$1,500, and to suffer five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The proceedings were forwarded to headquarters and were approved. The penitentiary at Stillwater, Minn., has been designated as Fenno's place of confinement.

LIEUTENANT Reid Stewart, U. S. Army, is suffering from a compound fracture of the left arm, received in falling from a horse while visiting his parents at Erie, Pennsylvania.



## LESSONS OF THE DECADE APPLIED.—NO. X.

**DISMOUNTED SKIRMISH DRILL.**—The squad being in line, the instructor commands, *From the right count—FOURS.* At the word "Fours" the men, beginning at the right, repeat audibly and clearly their numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, till the whole line is counted. The instructor then tells them: "Men, you are now supposed to be mounted. A set of fours on horseback is used the same as a single man on foot. Instead of right or left face, we now say fours right or left, as the case may be. About face becomes fours about. This is because one horse is about as long as four horses are broad. In dismounted fighting Nos. 1, 2, and 3 go on the line. No. 4 holds the horses. Remember that."

He then commands, *Fours—RIGHT.* At the word "Right" each set of fours wheels smartly to the right and halts at right angles to the line. The instructor sees that the pivots are in a perfectly straight line, and so dresses them, from the head of the column of fours. He then commands, *Prepare to fight on foot.* Nos. 1, 2, and 3 run out on the side of the instructor, and form a line, facing him, about ten feet from the flank of the column. Nos. 4 keep their places, being supposed to be horse-holders. The instructor puts the dismounted men in file, and leads them to the ground to be skirmished on. He then commands, *Deploy as skirmishers—MARCH,* waving his sword to indicate the flank to which to extend.

At the word "March" the file-leader halts, and the rest of the men execute the same movement as in forming squad, except that instead of coming up touching elbows, they spread to a distance of about ten feet apart, forming a skirmish line. This line is manoeuvred exactly the same as the squad in line, viz., forward, backward, and to either flank. The commands are given by bugle entirely, and all bugle calls on a skirmish line apply to individuals, never to heads of files.

If the direction is to be changed, it will be done by a wheel, not by filing, and the wheeling signals used. Distance drill will be combined with skirmish drill daily, and broken and woody ground chosen to exercise upon. At the close of the drill the rally will be sounded in long notes.



At this signal the men will form in file in rear of the skirmish line, marched up to the number fours, and ordered to fall in. Each man resumes his place; the instructor commands, *Fours—LEFT.* At the word "Left," the sections wheel into line, and the drill is closed in the usual manner.

**TROOP DRILL.**—The essentials of troop drill have been already taught in squad and skirmish drills. The troop is manoeuvred in exactly the same way, with the exception that sections of four are substituted for individuals, and fours right or left supplant the facings.

A troop can break from line into column in just six directions: 1, Right; 2, Left; 3 and 4, Forward from either flank; 5 and 6, To the rear from either flank. In breaking to the front and rear, much speaking will be saved by a wave of the sword indicating the flank from which to break. A troop can form from column to line in six ways also, corresponding to the breakages.

A troop wheels bodily to either side. All troop drill will be executed mounted and armed. The sabre will be carried on the left side, in the frog; the pistol on the right hip, in the holster; the carbine in a holster or bucket, on the right side of the saddle, behind the leg. In fighting on foot, change the sabre for the carbine and place the former in the carbine holster.

To break to the front from either flank, the captain commands, *By fours—MARCH,* with a wave of the sabre as necessary. To break to the rear in like manner, he commands, *To the rear by fours—MARCH.* To break to a flank, he commands, *To the right (or left)—MARCH.* All of which are executed as already explained in squad drill, etc.

Bring in column of fours, to form troop to the front on either hand, the captain commands, waving his sabre, *Form troop—MARCH.* To form to either flank he commands, *Fours—RIGHT;* or *Fours—LEFT.* To form to the rear on either flank, he commands, *Fours—ABOUT;* *form troop—MARCH.* All of which are executed as already explained.

Columns en route will be narrowed "by twos" and "files" at the trot, as before explained in "Horsemanship." They will "form twos" and "fours" as soon as the road admits of it, by the same orders as in "Horsemanship." They will be "turned" to any hand, as files are in squad drill. Fours will always be formed before forming troop.

*Troop right wheel (or left wheel)—MARCH,* is merely

an extension of squad wheels, on the same principles. The wheels must be often practised, as also the advance in line, at a walk, canter, and charge.

The charge will always be made with the pistol and sabre, only one shot being fired before closing with the sabre. The other five shots must be reserved for the pursuit.

The advance in line is the most difficult thing in troop drill. The guide will always be centre, and the men will rather spread out than crowd up. The movement should be practised at each pace till perfect, but the full gallop ought not to be indulged in; it exhausts the horses too soon.

To break cuirassiers or heavy cavalry, the captain commands successively, *Prepare to charge in open order—MARCH.* No. 1 of each four rides forward, and 2, 3, and 4 file in behind him.

**FORWARD! TROT! GALLOP! CHARGE!**—When at the gallop, the fours concentrate on the enemy's line, and burst through in a *clump*, four deep, the outside men firing a volley at one point. The enemy's line broken, they spread out on the rear, and attack with the sabre; on the left rear, if possible. This manoeuvre must be frequently practised.

Fighting on foot is also well drilled. No. 4 will in all cases hold the horses.

If all the men are needed on foot, order the horses to be hobbled. Each man will pass his halter strap around the pasterns of the fore legs of his horse, after dismounting, taking the end of the strap around the hock of the hind leg, in a knot; or else, hobble the fore legs only; and tie each horse to his neighbor by the link and strap issued with the bridle.

## THE ORDNANCE AND ARTILLERY.

REPLY TO THE PAMPHLET ENTITLED "A FEW THOUGHTS ON ARTILLERY" CONCLUDED.

In considering the reasons against the consolidation of the ordnance and artillery, we remark, in the first place, that the basis on which the whole controversy rests is a simple one. It is this: The duties of the Ordnance Department are entirely special and peculiar. The officers who discharge them must be selected for the purpose, trained in their own school, not in the artillery, and must be kept permanently in their own sphere.

What are the duties of the Ordnance Department? We are not disposed to think that General Morgan places a low estimate upon these duties, though we do believe that he underrates them. But there are at least a few officers who, to judge from some letters in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, consider the prime duty to consist in occupying a chair in the arsenal office; to which we might add, perhaps, the following: to keep the quarters in first-rate order, and present his pay account punctually on the 15th of the month. Some of these gentlemen naively venture the opinion that artillery officers can discharge the duties of the department as well as the ordnance. But we beg leave to defend the noble body of officers who constitute the artillery from such blundering champions, whose chief qualification for arguing the question is total ignorance of the subject. They commit the unpardonable blunder of placing a ridiculous estimate upon these duties, and then insult both corps by asserting their equal ability to do next to nothing. But to return.

It would be useless to attempt here to lay down a whole gospel of ordnance, nor is any such thing contemplated. We may, however, advert to some features in its range which will serve as a type, and for that purpose we select the one in which the artillery will probably find most interest, viz., the construction of cannon.

Yet, even with this restriction, it is difficult to decide where to begin. We might divide it still further into parts: 1st. Administrative relations; 2d. Mechanical principles; 3d. Metallurgy; 4th. Practical mechanics. In order, now, to give a little zest to this examination, we will introduce an imaginary personage, an artillery officer of the rank, say, of lieutenant-colonel. We will presume him to have been a man of distinction and marked merit in his own corps, and just transferred to the position of constructor of cannon. Finally, we will suppose that a "speck of war" on the horizon has aroused Congress to a sense of indignation at the negligence of ordnance officers in failing to arm our seacoast—at their own expense and out of their pay. The first act which Lieutenant-Colonel Napoleon B. Smith is called upon to exercise is an administrative one. He must make a contract for the immediate supply of many large guns—or, rather, must draw it, for the contract will be closed at Washington. He hurries to Fort Pitt, and finds that gun-making is nearly a lost art there. He goes to South Boston. No hospitable open door, with flashing fires and the clatter and clank of engines and cranes, greets his arrival; but all is grim, silent, and dark within, rusty and desolate without. He hastens to Reading, resolved not to go any further, and begins to draw the contract. All goes well enough till he comes to the specifications. What kind of iron is to be used? Does he say the same as heretofore? Suppose it can not be had? The ore has run out, or it has changed its character; the furnaces have been rebuilt, and do not yield the same iron as before. What are the tests and proofs? They must all be established anew. What proportions of mixtures are to be fixed upon? These must be revised. To what stage of refinement must the metal be brought? What is to be the price? How many guns are to be delivered per month? etc., etc. Now Colonel

Smith is the man who ought to decide these questions. He cannot cut the knots and merely say that the metal shall be regularly tested and the guns submitted to regulation proofs. Any ordnance officer who has investigated the subject knows that these limitations are by themselves of little or no value. He must be keenly and rigorously specific, and ready to modify and revise his specifications in many points, which only a knowledge acquired by long experience and careful study can indicate. If he trusts these things to the founder, by just the amount of his concessions he abandons his own functions as constructor. But suppose his good sense has helped him through most of the difficulties. His administrative functions also extend to a supervision of the work. Is his eye accustomed to note the color of the flame, and his ready judgment to decide how the furnace is working? Can the foreman or the casters or moulders slur over errors, so that he shall not detect them? What deviations in the process are fatal to the gun, and what guns shall he accept, and what ones reject? He may have rules and agreements, but, unfortunately, in this business, every new case is an exception and an anomaly. He must also form and give opinions upon new inventions, new processes, new materials. He must deal with charlatans and knaves, whose proverbial vulpine shrewdness and perseverance have made them formidable, plausible, and influential. Do they fit men for this kind of life at Fort Monroe or at Alcatraz? We could fill more than one column with questions of the character we have already given about practical administrative duties which Colonel Smith would have to encounter. In due time his energy, intelligence, perseverance, and enthusiasm might make him equal to the emergency, but not until after many blunders, many mortifications, and much bad work. Most assuredly would his views about the fitness of artillery officers to do ordnance duty undergo thorough modification, not because they lack intelligence, but because that duty is wholly special and peculiar, and is separated from theirs by a most trenchant line of natural division.

2. Bidding Colonel Smith good morning, let us glance a moment at the knowledge of mechanical principles required. There is so much to be said here that we must confine ourselves most strictly to that which will illustrate our argument as to the special character of the branch under discussion. In practical construction of engines and machines a knowledge of the higher mathematics is generally of little use. Even in bridge building, unless the structure is a very large or very novel one, most constructors of experience rely far more upon what they would call "judgment" than upon mathematics. In machine construction this is eminently so. Builders like Whitworth or Sellers use no calculations more abstruse than arithmetical ones, and no formulae except empirical ones of their own construction. This is because the materials employed either lack homogeneity or require something besides mere strength, *e. g.*, stiffness, or resistance to clattering and vibration. But it has always seemed to me that if ever the higher mathematics had a capital opportunity to make themselves agreeable and useful, it is in their application to the strength of a gun. And yet, when we come to examine the problem, we find its intricacy strangely at variance with its innocent-looking exterior. Rodman merely opened up the outcrop of this vein, and showed the cardinal points only. The investigation was carried considerably further by Gadolin, and still other new features were pointed out by the younger Barlow. Rodman's method was a novel application of the original mode of dealing with the strength of materials. Gadolin's was more searching, comprehensive, rigidly analytical, and from an entirely new starting point; it developed some entirely unrecognized but highly important relations between ratios derivable from the elasticities, elongations, and ultimate resistances of metals. Yet in spite of a boundless complexity, there is this that is peculiar in an estimate of the strength of a gun: there is only a very small factor of safety, and moreover, the calculations, when we know accurately the value of our constants, are unusually satisfactory and approximate.

Another field, and one awaiting research, is a good reliable determination of the curve of pressure, and the relations it holds to the strength of the gun, as dependent upon its form. Another is the relative value of different properties of various metals in their relations to the strength of the gun, etc. It appears from the foregoing samples that the theory of gun-making is highly special and involves many important questions. It also includes many mechanical principles which are not evident at the first glance, and which the constructor must have clearly in his mind. Some of the English ordnance trials, involving enormous expense, would have been rendered unnecessary had they required the recommendations of a few men profoundly versed in these very principles; *e. g.*, the earlier Fraser gun and Palliser's cast-iron gun.

So far as this theoretical knowledge is concerned, there seems, we confess, no good reason why an artillery officer may not, by great diligence and effort, become well informed, with profit to himself; and just here the line of division between the two corps becomes less broad, though it by no means vanishes. This subject is a practical one to the ordnance officer, while to the artillery officer it is an abstract science and a culture.

3. And what shall we say of metallurgy? Nothing here except what relates most directly to the strict tenor of the argument. Respecting the present magnitude of this subject, it would be needless to say anything to those who have spent years in its study; to those who have not, it would be useless to expatiate, for it is too vast and many-sided. Yet a few remarks upon its special relations to the construction of cannon may be suggestive, even to the well-informed. Twenty years ago every branch of metallurgy, gun-making included, was hardly more than a trade. To-day it is a science, and the type of the useful arts. Never was progress in a branch of learning more magnificent, or more fully freighted with practical results of highest utility. The essence of this progress has been twofold—chemical and mechanical. But it is to the chemical features that most importance must be attached, for these were ante-



cedent, and the others became practicable only when these were first established. The determination of the true relations between the chemical and mechanical properties of metals was what gave this art its original impulse. The rest followed naturally. As the art stands to-day, its most magnificent development is its application to gun-making, which calls for more precision and care, is more dependent upon the theoretical as well as well as practical exactitude of the processes involved, than any other. The metallurgy of cast iron, however, has been but little studied, except so far as its relations are concerned to wrought iron and steel, of which it is the raw material. The dependence of its mechanical properties upon its chemical constitution was originally investigated by Captain Walbaoh, of the ordnance, but he died before arriving at results. He was, moreover, premature. It seems as though this were destined to be an important field of research in the future, if Congress should ever see fit to permit it, and there is hope of results of immense value. But we wish chiefly to point out that this investigation is in a high degree peculiar, and is demanded most especially as an ordnance problem. Again we repeat our original statement that the duties of the ordnance officer in this field are in a high degree special; they are separated, not only from anything which is to be learned in the artillery, but are even separate in many respects from all other subdivisions of metallurgy. This problem alone—may we not rather say this part of a problem?—is sufficient to monopolize the time of a highly educated, accomplished, able officer. He can gain much from books, far more from current technical literature, but most of all by actual intercourse with the representative men in the manufacture of iron and steel, and by devoting a large portion of his time to visiting their establishments.

4. As to the practical mechanics connected with this example, we shall have to confine ourselves to the general statement, that the knowledge required in the case supposed is as special as any other. It is extended and peculiar, and requires study, observation, and experience to acquire. But we have already trespassed upon the patience of our readers.

We must apologize to our brother ordnance officers for this hasty and feeble attempt to set forth some glimmering notion of the real character of the duties of a single branch of construction. We feel most keenly its inadequacy, but we feel that even our own dim conceptions are as daylight to the darkness of those who judge this peculiar division of labor and thought from afar off, and from the outside. There is another branch of ordnance duty to which we are constrained to advert as illustrating the special and distinct character of its entire range. We refer to the command of arsenals.

We doubt not that many field officers of artillery entertain high opinions of their peculiar fitness to meet such a responsibility, and we could, if we chose, specify the individuals. We mean no disrespect, no levity, no satire. But we have certain very strong convictions, from years of service at arsenals of construction, which no sentiments of respect for rank, nor even of friendly esteem, shall prevent us from expressing. The qualifications essential to the command of an arsenal are, first, natural talents and abilities, good sense, tact, executive ability, and mechanical tastes. Now we take the greatest possible pleasure in paying a tribute to the field officers of artillery, and expressing our profound sense of their liberal endowments. But, gentlemen, the argument which turns you completely out of court, and non-suits you, hinges, not upon original qualifications, but upon acquired qualifications. How many arsenals during your service in the field, or on the frontier, have you been stationed at? How many machine-shops did you manage, or serve in, during the days of your youth and the years of your rising manhood? How extensive were your purchases of goods, your inspections of materials for ordnance use? How many trades have you had a personal responsibility in supervising? How frequent have been your compulsory dealings with hucksters, and sharpers, and rings, who were conspiring to cheat you? What has been your experience in dealing with trades and craftsmen, in balancing one part of a process against another, organizing and controlling labor, smoothing, twisting, turning, contriving to get along, and fight off and fight through the thousands of little difficulties and carking perplexities which will beset you at an arsenal? You don't mean to say that you will fall back on your dignity, to say that you go there to command and not bother about details! If you do, you will be a figure-head, a solecism, and a millstone about the neck of the service you assume. No, gentlemen! Ordnance officers not only have the start of you, but they are entirely out of your sight. It is because you have not a ghost of an idea of what these duties and responsibilities consist, that you treat them so cavalierly, and would assume them so jauntily.

Let us hasten then to clinch this argument so firmly that no man shall unloose our hold. Our position is that the duties of the Ordnance Department are special, and require special training of special men for their adequate performance. The breaking down of the present barrier is not going to make an artillery officer an ordnance officer in anything but the name. He has got the trade to learn just as much as the second lieutenant who receives his first commission. He has still a long road before him, in which nothing but assiduity, study, and long performance of duty can bring him through with credit to himself and benefit to the Government. The chasm which separates the good artillery officer from the good ordnance officer is not to be crossed on a broomstick, but

"With staff and scrip and sandal shoon."

The gentlemen who argue this question have utterly overlooked the all-important fact that there would have to be an ordnance department after "consolidation" just as much as before. Ordnance functions are essential to a military establishment, and must be performed by somebody. Consolidation cannot disturb that fact any more than it can disturb the courses of the planets. The utmost change it can make is a change of persons, not of functions, for the functions are founded in the nature of

things—in the eternal principles which underlie social statics and determine the division of labor. The argument in favor of the present regime is the crushing one that ordnance officers have been already carefully selected for these duties, have grown into them, and have mastered them, and artillery officers have not. Put this argument alongside the one so often presented by the other side, and see how they read together:

"The artillery is better qualified than the ordnance to make guns, because it uses them."

To which we might add with equally rigorous logic: "The artillery is better qualified" than tailors to make breeches "because it uses them."

Away with such nonsense. In the name of common sense, do show us an argument that has body enough to it to plunge a logical weapon into. We insist that guns should be made by ordnance officers, because ordnance officers know how to make them, and are already designated by law as the proper persons to do it.

But how does the consolidationist propose to take care of the other duties of the Ordnance Department, in which the artillery has no interest? General Morgan has turned this question off with a sneer, and a most terribly unlucky misstatement, which serves us as a capital illustration of the wretched estimate, or rather no estimate, which even the best artillery officers put upon the real character and extent of ordnance duties. We already have made considerable comment upon the relative interests held by the various arms in this department, and we merely repeat here the general statement, that in time of war that of the artillery is only the second in rank, and in time of peace it is the third; that is, so far as relates to the actual quantity of material provided. As to the importance and variety of the scientific and practical questions involved, it is in no case the first. We claim, moreover, to have the advantage of judging of this question from the inside, where we can survey the whole field, and he judges from the outside, where he can see but a part. Again we ask, how does the consolidationist propose to take care of the interests of the cavalry and infantry?

The damage which would accrue to the ordnance service by the proposed consolidation with the line would, in practical reality, be greater than that to the artillery. It is presumed by those who urge it that the selections for ordnance duty would be from those officers who are most ambitious and intelligent. That some of the selections might be of this character is probable, and it is equally probable that some would not. General Morgan has saved us the indelicate necessity of enlarging upon the well-known fact that a large proportion of the artillery are prone, not only to desire, but to work for duty out of the line; and it is clear enough that as soon as the present insuperable barrier is levelled, this class would leave no stone unturned to get an assignment to duty at arsenals. We know, too, that some men who have powerful friends at Washington have a way of getting pretty much what they want. Under a Secretary less careful, just, and resolute than the present, and under an administration less sincerely devoted to the true interests of the Army, every officer of more than ten years' service knows that the thing has been a crying evil. Under a new administration it may be so again, and would operate most destructively upon the ordnance service. Moreover, officers would demand these stations as a right. They would argue that the act of consolidation was intended to benefit not a few lucky individuals, but the whole artillery. Majors A, B, and C, and Captains D, E, and F, have been on "fancy duty" for a term of years, and now let somebody else take his turn. The same argument as is now advanced would be advanced then, changed only to suit the changed circumstances. They would say, the rest of the artillery are as well qualified to perform ordnance duty as those now detailed for it, and it is invidious to keep the latter in their places any longer; that the great body of that arm is "kept in leading strings;" that the "unnatural division" between those detailed and those not detailed prevents their having "any direct interest in the improvements" to be made, and prevents "a hundred suggestions where one is made now." And so the ordnance service, from being a really valuable service, whose sole end is the public good, would become a bone of contention among men who regard only their personal comfort and advancement. If the arsenals and other stations of the present bureau were made accessible by consolidation to the artillery at large, does any sane man suppose that nineteen-twentieths of that arm would quietly sit still to see the doors swing open just long enough to admit the other twentieth, and then shut in their faces as firmly as ever?

But then how are you going to dispose of the present officers? General Morgan suggests that the poor stock be sent into the artillery. Poor ordnance officers are very scarce, though it occurs to us that there are three or four who could be easily spared. But what has the artillery done that it should be compelled to harbor our deportations? It is true that he belabors his service most severely—almost truculently—and leaves in the mind of the reader a fair inference that there is a preliminary labor of the most serious kind to be gone through with by the artillery before the main question of consolidation is in order. What is to be done with the ordnance officers? There is no help for it. The artillery are not fighting this battle for fun, and to the victors belong the spoils. So the tenants of fine quarters and commanders of suburban posts must go to the casemates; if not all of them, it will be no fault of their 285 neighbors. How then will the case stand? Why, you will have made over some twenty to fifty good ordnance officers into poor artillery officers, and as many good artillery officers into poor ordnance officers. It may be that all this will in some inscrutable way benefit immensely the two corps concerned; it may be that the present state of affairs is "fraught with danger to the Ordnance Corps itself;" but we would like further evidence of the benefits, and will try to muster courage to face the danger.

As we write, the second letter of General Morgan is shown to us. We see little that is new in it except three

or four additional nails in his own coffin. He deals the heaviest blows he knows how at the artillery—their low professional attainments, their apathy, their selfishness. Are these the claims of the artillery for higher and more scientific duty? Is this the "wider field from which a chief of ordnance and artillery could select"? Again we wish to point out how utterly he mistakes the part for a whole—persists in maintaining virtually that an act of consolidation is going to edify all the artillery into ordnance officers. But let us have a little more explicitness from this able officer. Let him give us a practical basis for consolidation; let him show in what manner—in what particulars—the artillery, as an arm, is to be benefited; what men (not their names, but their rank) are to be transferred, and to what stations; what is to be the nature of ordnance duty as defined by the new law, and what the tenure by which the transferred officer is to hold his position. We do not like to set up dummies to shoot at, for he means business, and we can therefore mean no less.

There is one new point, however, which we notice, and which we propose to assail—about inventions. General Morgan appears to think that the sum of all usefulness in the ordnance is inventive talent. We have just as high an opinion of the usefulness of this gift as anybody; but really, our difficulty is not with a paucity of inventions, but with *embarras de richesses*. It may have occurred to General Morgan that there are two kinds of inventions, viz., useful inventions and nuisances. Of these the latter stand to the former in a ratio somewhere near "1,000 to 1" outside of the department, and about 50 to 1 inside. Now if this proposition of consolidation is really intended to stir up inventive talent, we insist that the bill establishing it shall also provide an appropriation of twenty-five millions for experimental purposes. During the war the ordnance office was thronged daily with inventors, and two years more would certainly have made General Dyer and Colonel Benton gibbering idiots. There are two sides to the story. Good inventions we know the value of as well as anybody, and we love to see them; but we have seen too much of the nuisance side of the business. We regard inventing very much as old Weller did the writing of poetry. Ordnance officers are shy of it. They have seen so much of its effects, its utterly demoralizing influence upon the body, mind, conscience, and pocket of almost every man who is lured into it, that they regard it as old Wall street brokers regard stock gambling, and feel the wit of a well-known inventor's remark, that "Hull is a place where all the people are obliged to invent something!"

We observe that several writers in the JOURNAL ask what the ordnance can show in the way of inventions beyond those of Rodman and Benton. Why, gentlemen, of the several hundred kinds of articles for which you make quarterly returns, fully three-fourths have been the inventions of, or subjects of improvement by, the Ordnance Department. While you are berating us for inventing nothing, there are a dozen men getting ready to assail us next winter before Congress because we monopolize inventions; a dozen more because we steal them and don't pay. So bitter have become these attacks that it is now the policy of the department to conceal the identity of inventors, and as ordnance officers decline as a rule to patent anything, a new article, or a modification, is sent into the field as "coming from such and such an arsenal." The bad ones you fling in our faces and taunt us with, but the good ones you take as you take the air into your lungs, and think nothing about it. The department is very chary of encouraging inventive talent, knowing full well that good inventions as a rule are worth less than the expense of trying bad ones. A corps of inventors of the downright kind would bankrupt the Treasury in five years if allowed full swing.

A good invention is something which you have no right to demand. It comes as an inspiration, seldom as an induction. You might as reasonably blame the poets of America for not writing a grand epic or an acceptable national anthem. Has the artillery a set of Rodmans whom it can vouch for to shove into our places? We have made some inquiry on this subject, and can hear of but two suggestions emanating from the artillery in the last six years.

General Morgan institutes (or proposes to) a comparison between our ordnance service and those of European countries, calling upon us to show what have been the benefits of our peculiar organization. To enter into such a controversy would require time to collate facts and figures. We have no objection, however, to take up his gage. But he must make due allowances for several things. He must take into consideration the fact that England has spent during the last thirteen years £27,000,000 (\$135,000,000) in ordnance experiments; Russia about \$18,000,000; Prussia an enormous but unknown sum; also, that Europe has such workshops as Essen, Sheffield, Bochum, Woolwich, and Creusot, and we have nothing fit to make an outhouse to either of them. If he is willing to compare results in their ratio to the cost of achieving them, we have no objection. We give notice, though, that the discussion would not turn upon heavy cannon alone, but upon everything within the range of ordnance functions—its perfect organization, its skill in purchasing, its judgment in the matter of making contracts for materials, the economy of its workshops, its efficiency in the late war, its part in the development of infantry and cavalry weapons and of metallic ammunition, and also its economy in disposing of surplus stores. We should demonstrate that it takes time to build up such a department, and that its officers cannot be judiciously or safely made convertible into line officers, or line officers into ordnance officers, at the caprice of any man, not even its own chief.

The experiment of consolidation was tried in 1821. After some years of trial it was abandoned as a bad system. Artillery officers were the most earnest to recommend it, and we cannot close our long article better than by the opinions and recommendations of the elder Colonel Bomford and Secretary Cass upon the propriety of a re-establishment.

C. E. DUTTON,  
First Lieutenant of Ordnance.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—The proposed reception of the New York Ninth by this command in Brooklyn this fall has for many reasons fallen through. The affirmative vote to receive the regiment passed by the Board of Officers was at a subsequent meeting reconsidered, in consequence of the many parades to take place during the season, including inspections, target practice, and the Russian reception, which will about occupy the time of the command.

Company A, Captain Lefferts, is still actively preparing for the celebration of its anniversary by an excursion to Baltimore, Md., on the tenth of next month. The members meet every week, and volunteers from other companies of the regiment are constantly joining the excursion party. Unless something interferes to prevent the excursion, the company will leave Brooklyn on the evening of October 9, arriving in Baltimore the following day. Here, we understand, it will be received by the Sixth Maryland or a portion thereof, and during its stay remain that regiment's guest. The company propose remaining in Baltimore on the 10th and 11th, leaving for home on the latter date, and perhaps spending a portion of one day in Philadelphia, where, we learn, a reception has been tendered them. The trip will occupy three days and four nights, and the company expect to take upwards of a hundred men. The field and staff of the regiment will doubtless accompany the command, likewise a number of distinguished guests, civil and military. The excursion promises well, and we trust, now that it has progressed so well, nothing will interrupt its success.

One of the peculiarities of the Thirteenth has been its annual visit to church in a body to listen to the discourse of the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, D. D. This gentleman, during his connection with this command, by his kindly interest in his military flock, has won the esteem and love of every member of the regiment. Dr. Carroll has always promptly and faithfully performed his duties, not only as chaplain but as a regimental staff officer, always present when the regiment paraded, and even facing storms which have prevented many a fellow officer of the regiment attending. He has always been considered one of the *live* chaplains of the National Guard, a Christian gentleman and soldier. Dr. Carroll has recently resigned the pastorate of Lee Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, and on Sunday next will preach his farewell sermon. We presume this resignation will sever his connection with the Thirteenth, and the services on Sunday promise to be of a very affecting nature.

Colonel Mason, commanding the regiment, has issued the following circular relative to the attendance of the members on this occasion:

Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, D. D., chaplain of this regiment, will deliver the customary annual discourse before the command on Sunday morning, September 24, at the Lee Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Lee Avenue and Hewes street, Brooklyn, E. D.

For the purpose of attending *en masse*, this command will assemble at the armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, on the date above mentioned, at 9 o'clock A. M., in full dress uniform, white gloves; enlisted men without side arms, wearing waist belts, without boxes or bayonet sheaths. The order of exercises being concluded, the command will be dismissed at the church. The colonel commanding deems it unnecessary to specially urge a large attendance upon the above occasion, knowing that this annual custom is held in high favor by every member of the command.

**INSPECTIONS—FIRST DIVISION.**—The various organizations of this division have selected days for the holding of their annual inspection and muster at Tompkins Square next month. All the brigade orders have not reached us yet; we are, however, able to furnish the dates as registered at division headquarters, which are as follows:

**First Brigade.**—Twelfth Infantry, October 9; Twenty-second Infantry, October 10; Seventy-first Infantry, October 11; Sixty-ninth Infantry, October 16; Seventy-ninth battalion, October 17; First Cavalry, mounted, October 18. All to be ready formed for review by 9 o'clock A. M.

**Second Brigade.**—Fifth Infantry, October 6; Sixth Infantry, October 3; Eleventh Infantry, October 5; Eighty-ninth Infantry, October 4; Ninety-sixth Infantry, October 19; Third Cavalry, October 2. To be ready for review at 2 P. M.

**Third Brigade.**—First Infantry, October 9; Seventh Infantry, October 10; Eighth Infantry, October 11; Ninth Infantry, October 12; Washington Grey Troop, October 13. Review to take place at 2 P. M.

It will be observed that the First brigade has in almost every instance chosen the forenoon of the days selected by the Third brigade—a time, we fear, very inopportune for the majority of the members of the brigade. The holding of inspections in the forenoon is objectionable, inasmuch as it necessitates the loss of the whole day to the majority of the members, very few proceeding to business in the afternoon. If the inspections are delayed until the afternoon, as in the cases of the other brigades, the members can attend to urgent business in the forenoon. As announced above, these inspections will be held at Tompkins Square in the majority of instances; several regiments, however, of the Second brigade have been ordered to *Fashion Course*, L. I., as per orders published elsewhere. This, we presume, is to add military *ecclat* to the grand festival to be given during that week for the benefit of the Union Home and School for Destitute and Orphan Children of Soldiers and Sailors. This

cause is undoubtedly very worthy, and we wish it the success so good a cause deserves, but question the policy of ordering troops to *Fashion Course* to perform the ceremony of inspection. The proposition, we understand, has been presented to the brigade commanders to hold these inspections as far as practicable at this Long Island resort, and thus far we have learned of only two organizations accepting this proposition.

**THE MILITARY GUILLOTINE.**—The New York State Military Examining Board, of which Major-General John B. Woodward is president, meets, in pursuance to Special Orders from General Headquarters, on the 28th instant, at the State Arsenal, New York City, at 11 o'clock A. M. The delay on the part of the State in the assembling of this board has been unfortunate to those particularly concerned; and many of those ordered before it therefore forwarded their resignations some time since without waiting the action of the members of the board. To be ordered before this examining board has always been looked upon by National Guardsmen as about equivalent to condemnation for incompetency; and in nine cases out of ten the order is followed by an immediate resignation, many officers, however competent, preferring this to going through the ordeal of a pointed examination. All of the officers ordered before the board, however, are not always sent for incompetency, but frequently through petty spite of superior officers, who prefer this means of getting rid of an inferior to the tedious and uncertain plan of instituting a court-martial. The members of the board, however, are composed of gentlemen of ability and fairness, and any officer ordered before them is sure of a fair and unbiased trial. Any officer, therefore, who feels that he is competent in every respect, and has been wronged through the malicious spirit of a superior, may rest assured that he can secure an impartial trial. The following are the names of the officers ordered before the board: Captain J. C. Julius Langbein, Company E, First regiment Infantry; Captain John J. Sauran, Company E, Third regiment Infantry; First Lieutenant J. C. Schmidt, adjutant Twenty-eighth regiment of Infantry; Captain A. H. Howe, Company D, Twenty-fourth regiment Infantry; First Lieutenant Daniel Eames, Company K, Thirty-fifth regiment Infantry; Captain William J. Clark, Company F, Fifty-fourth regiment Infantry; First Lieutenants Jacob Hay, Emil Knecht, and John Gutweiler, Fifty-fifth regiment Infantry; Second Lieutenants Charles A. Wagner and Anton Rose, Fifty-fifth regiment Infantry; Major Joseph Fleischel, First regiment Cavalry; Major Michael R. Quinn, Battalion Artillery, Twenty-fifth brigade.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—This regiment is ordered to assemble for drill and parade, in fatigue dress and white gloves, on September 25, at 1:30 P. M., at the armory, corner Bushwick Boulevard and Stagg street. After October 1, the companies composing this regiment will resume drills as follows: Company A, every first and third Wednesday; Company B, every second and fourth Wednesday; Company C, every second and fourth Tuesday; Company D, every first and third Tuesday; Company E, every first and third Wednesday; Company F, every first and third Friday; Company G, every second and fourth Friday; Company H, every Friday. On and after October 6 the commissioned officers and sergeants of this regiment will assemble in fatigue dress for theoretical and practical instruction every Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the headquarters of this regiment. The following changes in this command are announced: Sergeant Edward Schlesier to be color bearer, vice Nic. Lahl; Sergeant J. Bonitech to be right general guide, Sergeant Charles Kiehl to be left general guide, Sergeant Rob. Ritter to be marker A, Sergeant Guth to be marker B. Ludwig Fieger to be sergeant Company A, William Meier to be corporal Company A, Andrew Roesch to be corporal Company D. The foregoing non-commissioned officers having passed the regimental board of examination, their election is confirmed. Reduced to the ranks by sentence of a regimental court-martial—First Sergeant Louis Kessel, of Company E, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Expelled by sentence of a regimental court-martial—Private John Rauth, of Company D.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—The reception tendered the New Haven Grays by this command last week, and the banquet given at the armory, were hearty in every respect. Companies A and H of the regiment, who a short time since were the much-favored guests of the Grays and Blues in New Haven, formed on this occasion the escorting battalion and chief entertainers of the visitors, the regiment as a whole uniting with them in extending every courtesy within its power. The whole entertainment was of the most happy nature, and characteristic of the "Two-Two."

Matters begin to look active in the regiment, and Colonel Porter is thoroughly preparing for the winter campaign. The regiment, by the addition of its new company, just organized, and active recruiting, will present an increased muster next month. The regiment's excellent conduct during the riot in July last has been the means of calling forth loud praises in its name; and its reputation as a well disciplined organization has been vastly increased thereby. Instruction in rifle practice, we learn, is to be one of the attractions of the regiment this winter, and every means will be introduced by Colonel Porter and the board of officers to add to the interest and skill of the command. The Veteran Association held its session during the week, somewhat reorganized its by-laws, etc., and concluded, as usual,

most happily with a collation. These very respectable infirm (?) veterans of the National Guard can never, it seems, transact any business unless there is a collation in prospect, the reason whereof we fail to comprehend.

**SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.**—Brigadier-General Augustus Funk, having been duly commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, has assumed command of this brigade.

The several regiments of this brigade are ordered to parade, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, for annual inspection and review, at the places, times, and order, as follows: Third Cavalry, on October 2, at Fashion Course, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M.; Sixth Infantry, on October 3, at Tompkins Square, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.; Eighty-fourth Infantry, on October 4, at Tompkins Square, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.; Eleventh Infantry, on October 5, at Fashion Course, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M.; Fifth Infantry, on October 6, at Tompkins Square, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.; Ninety-sixth Infantry, on October 19, at Tompkins Square, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The brigade staff, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, mounted, will assemble for inspection at Fashion Course, L. I., on Monday, October 2, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. Major Dickel will inspect the armories, company and regimental books and records, and the condition of the arms and other public property of the respective regiments, in the following order, and on the following days, at 8 o'clock P. M., viz.: Third Cavalry, on October 16; Fifth Infantry, on October 17; Sixth Infantry, on October 18; Eleventh Infantry, on October 19; Eighty-fourth Infantry, on October 20; Ninety-sixth Infantry, on October 21.

**TRIAL OF BREECH-LOADERS AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—A DECISION FORTHCOMING SOON FROM THE STATE ARMS COMMISSION.**—Since our last issue, very marked progress has been made toward the selection of a new small arm for the National Guard. In order to subject certain breech-loaders to tests, which are generally considered requisite, a meeting of parties interested was held at Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last. On the part of the State, Inspector-General McQuade, and Colonel Stonehouse, assistant adjutant-general, were present. The arms to whose representatives notification of the trial was forwarded were the Remington, Ward-Burton, Allin, and Conroy. It is known that after the initial inspection of breech-loaders at the arsenal in this city in June, circulars were issued to proprietors and patentees, asking for estimates of production and propositions for the purchase of the old arms in the possession of the State. Answers were generally returned in accordance with this official requirement, and the four guns above named are those which most favorably impressed the commission, and at the same time could be obtained on terms, as regards time of delivery, cost of new arm and allowance for the old one, most advantageous to the State.

The trial was exhaustive, though we question very seriously the practical use of certain firing tests as they are conducted by professional experts, and showed pretty conclusively that the State will be well armed in any event of the board's action. The sand and defective cartridge tests were tried with proper thoroughness and all the arms subjected were found to stand them satisfactorily.

Besides the particular breech-loaders above named the Peabody and Winchester were also represented, and in the hands of Messrs. Wentworth and Addis, whose facility in the manipulation and discharge of their several arms is something wonderful, made a fine show as respects rapidity of fire. The excellent marksmanship of Mr. Hare, a crack rifle shot, with the Allin gun, likewise merits notice in this connection. An adjournment of the trial to Tuesday, at the instance of the representative of the Conroy arm, was unproductive of result, a most embarrassing complication of circumstances persuading that gentleman against subjecting his gun to the tests required. Within the ensuing fortnight, possibly in a week, the National Guard may look for some official determination of a question which has become so interesting to the force. It is understood that the requisite number, for the full complement of the New York State troops, must be delivered within three months after the promulgation of the decision.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—Companies B and F, commanded respectively by Captains Rassiga and Martin, paraded conjointly on Tuesday last, and proceeded to Funk's Union Park for short range target practice and general festivity. The companies were accompanied by the regimental band and drum corps; a number of invited guests likewise participating in the festivity. The battalion numbered about sixty muskets, but only those who paid an assessment were allowed to contend for prizes, the contest for which occupied the main portion of the forenoon, each man firing three shots. The targets were placed at the end of a range 210 feet in length, and even at this short distance the practice was rather inferior. Out of the twenty-six shots fired in Company B five missed, and in Company F six missed out of nineteen. Company B distributed some twenty odd prizes, and Company F a dozen or more, all of which were of the usual nature, namely, sums of money, silver plated ware, etc. In addition to these handsome gold medals was offered by Mr. Funk, the proprietor of the park. This was won by Drummer Gall, who in addition won the first prize. Captain Martin, of company F, won the second prize, including a gold regimental medal. These latter were delivered in happy style by Colonel Marshall, one of the veterans of the old Hawkins Zouaves. Dancing and general amusement followed, the attendance having increased toward evening. A num-



ber of invited guests and officers of the regiment were present, including ex-Colonel Perley, Major Perley, Colonel Van Wagner, Colonel Marshall, Captain Barthman, Captain Langbein, and others. The affair was pleasant and well conducted.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The militia display on the occasion of the monument celebration in Providence last week was very imposing. The ranks of some of the organizations, however, were somewhat thinned by the large number of members who paraded with the veterans of the war. Our space does not allow an extended notice or details of this grand occasion in this department, but we refer editorially elsewhere to the celebration.

The "United Train," Colonel Allen, have been presented with an elegant stand of colors, and leave Providence for Philadelphia on the 25th, via Neptune line, arriving in New York city about 7 A. M. on Tuesday morning, where they will immediately take the cars for Philadelphia.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—The "Mason Grays," Company I, Thirteenth regiment, Captain Allan C. Bush, commenced the drill season of 1871-2 by an evening parade on the 20th inst. .... Color-Sergeant Nicholas Laul has been elected captain Company B, Thirty-second Infantry, vice Geo. Giehl, dismissed. .... Sergeant Henry Haffner has been elected second lieutenant Company I, and Frederick Wills second lieutenant Company H, Twenty-eighth Infantry. .... There is a current rumor that charges have been preferred against Colonel Fisk for "cowardice on the 12th of July. We have not investigated the matter, and merely publish it as reported to us. The charges of a similar nature against Captain Spencer, of the "Fisk Guard," has had the effect of frightening many weak-kneed officers of the Ninth who are known to have showed the "white feather" on that eventful day. Captain Spencer, however, claims a firm defense. .... Captain Allen C. Bush, Company I, Thirteenth, has been breveted Major, a rank formerly held by him in the Fifty-sixth regiment, disbanded. Second Lieutenant John C. Boylan last week was elected first lieutenant of Company E, same regiment. Lieutenant Boylan is a veteran and faithful officer. .... The following is a *fac simile* of an order recently issued on behalf of a company of the Twenty-second to one of its members to attend a parade: "Mr. — Be up at the armory before 6 O. C. this P. M. in full dress uniform. By order of Corporal —, W. O." This was the only notification received by the member, and as he did not attend, he is anxious to know if he can be court-martialed and fined. .... The "Major Fred. J. Karcher Battalion" of Infantry will hold its first annual target excursion October 3, under the command of Captain John Kissel, of Company E, Thirty-second. The battalion will parade with four companies, attended by the Thirty-second regiment band and drum corps.

**THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The following have been adopted as the Constitution and By-laws of the National Rifle Association, which is now in process of incorporation under the general act, as the result of the meetings of officers and others interested in the subject of rifle practice, of which we have heretofore given account:

**NAME.**  
I. This Association shall be called the National Rifle Association.

**OBJECT.**  
II. Its object shall be to promote rifle practice, and for that purpose to provide a suitable range or ranges in the vicinity of New York, and a suitable place for the meetings of the Association in the city itself, and to promote the introduction of the system of aiming drill and target firing among the National Guard of New York and the militia of other States.

**MEMBERS.**  
III. The number of members shall be unlimited, unless two-thirds of the members present at a special meeting called for the purpose shall decide otherwise.

**MANAGEMENT.**  
IV. 1. A Board of Directors, consisting of fifteen members, elected by the Association, shall control its affairs, elect members, take cognizance of all infractions of the Constitution and By-Laws, and fill vacancies in their own body until the time of the next annual meeting.  
2. A quorum of the Board of Directors shall consist of six members.

3. The Board of Directors shall annually elect from its members for officers a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, which officers shall, together with three other members of the Board of Directors appointed in like manner, constitute an Executive Committee.

4. The Board of Directors shall, from time to time, make by-laws, rules, and regulations on matters not herein determined.

5. The interpretation of the Constitution and By-Laws shall rest with the Board of Directors.

6. The Board of Directors chosen at the first election shall divide itself by lot into three classes of five members each. The first class shall be deemed to have been elected, and shall hold office, until the second Tuesday of January, 1874. The second class shall be deemed to have been elected, and shall hold office, until the second Tuesday of January, 1873; and the third class shall be deemed to have been elected, and shall hold office, until the second Tuesday of January, 1872; and thereafter, and at each annual election, to be held on the second Tuesday of January in each year, five members of the Board of Directors to hold office three years shall be voted for, to supply the place of the class retiring each year, and for such additional number as may be necessary to fill vacancies, to hold office during the remainder of the terms of the members whose places they fill.

**DUTIES OF OFFICERS.**

V. 1. The President of the Association, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall authorize the call of all meetings of the Board of Directors, and shall have power to call special meetings of the Association, at the request of four of the Board of Directors or of twenty members of the Association.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall notify each member of the Board of Directors of all its meetings, and each member of the Association of every meeting of the Association; issue all other authorized notices to members; make and keep a true record of all meetings of the Directors of the Association; have custody of the books and papers and the corporate seal of the Association, and conduct all correspondence. He may, with the approval of the Directors, employ a clerk, whose salary shall be fixed by the Executive Com-

mittee, and who shall be removable from office at their pleasure.

3. The Treasurer shall collect and have charge of the funds of the Association, and pay such bills as have been audited by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors or by vote of the Board. He shall keep accounts of all his transactions, and make a detailed report thereof, with vouchers annexed, at each regular meeting of the Directors, and an annual report to the Association at its annual meeting. He shall give bonds in such sum as shall be fixed by the Directors.

#### THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

VI. 1. The stated meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month, at eight o'clock P. M. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, or in his absence by the Vice-President, and shall be called by either of them upon the request of five members. Notice of all meetings shall be given in writing by the Secretary to each member of the Board, through the post-office, addressed to their respective places of business or residence; but no special meeting shall be held except upon a previous notice of at least two days to each member.

2. Upon the appearance of a quorum at the time appointed for any meeting, the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or if neither be present, a member selected to preside, shall call the meeting to order and proceed in the following

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling the roll.  
2. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, and of previous meetings not passed on.  
3. Reports from Secretary, Treasurer, Standing and Select Committees.  
4. Motions and Resolutions.  
5. Balloting for new members.  
6. General Business.

3. A member of the Board of Directors failing to appear within thirty minutes after the time appointed for any meeting, shall pay to the Treasurer a fine of one dollar, unless excused by the President, or by a vote of the Board. The fund thus raised shall be subject to appropriation by the Board.

4. No member shall be permitted to speak more than once on any one subject, until all the members present desiring to speak shall have been heard, and no member shall speak more than five minutes at any one time.

5. At the meetings of the Board no person shall be admitted who is not a member. No member shall engage in private conversation to the interruption of the business of the Board. Any member attending a meeting and absenting himself without leave shall be subject to fine as an absent member.

6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to inquire into and report all infractions and violations of the rules and regulations of the Association by any of its members, accompanied by any recommendations that it may deem desirable. It shall also have power to employ, and at pleasure remove, all employees needed for the current business of the Association, and to do all acts in and about the management of its affairs which usually pertain to the duties of an executive committee.

7. All special committees for any purpose shall be appointed by the presiding officer, unless otherwise ordered.

8. Any member of the Board who shall, in his opinion conduct himself in a manner seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Association may be removed from the Board of Directors at any stated meeting, provided the member accused shall have at least ten days previously been personally notified in writing of the charges against him, and a hearing given him thereon at a stated meeting to be therein specified. But such removal can only be effected by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the members of the Board.

9. Neglect on the part of any Director to attend six successive stated meetings of the Board, shall be deemed a tender of his resignation of his office. But the Board or the President or the Vice-President may excuse any member for such neglect, and before his resignation is accepted under this by-law, the member in default must be specially notified of the same.

10. No debt exceeding one hundred dollars shall be contracted without the vote of at least ten Directors.

#### INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS.

VII. Any Director or any member of the Association may at any time examine the records of the Secretary and inspect the accounts of the Treasurer.

#### ADMISSIONS.

VIII. The names of persons desiring to join the Association shall be sent in writing to the Secretary, stating their age, place of business and residence, and the name of the regiment and company (if any) with which they are or may have been connected, and endorsed by a member of the Association, and must be submitted for approval to the Board of Directors. All members elect shall signify their assent to this Constitution in writing. Thirty members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Association. Every person elected a member must, within thirty days after being informed of it by the Secretary, pay to the Treasurer his admission fee and first year's dues, and shall then, and not otherwise, be a member of the Association. No person who has been once excluded shall be eligible for election within a year from the date of such exclusion.

#### RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

IX. 1. All members of the Association shall be entitled to equal rights and privileges.

2. Every member of the Association shall pay an admission fee of three dollars, and the annual dues of two dollars, for the current year, at the time of joining the Association; and thereafter annual dues of three dollars, payable in advance on the first day of October in each year.

3. Regiments and companies shall be entitled to constitute all their regular members in good standing members of this Association on the payment of one-half the admission fees and dues for each member inspected at the annual muster. All moneys paid by members of such organizations who shall have previously joined as individuals shall be credited to the aggregate sum paid for the admission of said regiment or company.

5. Any member can become a member for life by the payment in one sum of twenty-five dollars, and shall thereafter be exempt from all dues and assessments.

6. No member shall be allowed to transfer his rights of membership.

7. Any member whose conduct shall be pronounced by vote of the Board of Directors to have endangered, or be likely to endanger, the welfare, interest, or character of the Association, shall forfeit his membership. Such vote

shall not be taken without giving two weeks' notice to the offender of the charges made against him, and affording him an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

8. Any member having complaints or suggestions to make as to the management of the Association, must do so in writing to the Executive Committee.

9. No member shall take any property whatsoever belonging to the Association from its rooms or grounds except on the authority of a resolution of the Executive Committee.

10. Any member wishing to resign shall make his resignation in writing to the Secretary.

11. No member shall receive any profit, salary, or emolument from the funds of the Association, on any pretence, or in any manner whatsoever.

12. No member shall give any gratuity to any servant of the Association.

13. All rights and interests of a member in the property and privileges of the Association shall cease with the termination of his membership.

#### MEETINGS.

X. 1. The members of the Association shall hold an annual meeting on the second Tuesday of January in each year, and such special meetings as may be called pursuant to this Constitution. If the annual meeting shall not take place at the time fixed, it shall be held as soon after as convenient, and the officers and Directors then in office shall hold over until their successors are appointed.

2. It shall be the duty of the President, or in his absence of the Vice-President, to call a meeting of the Association on receiving a requisition signed by twenty members. In the notices calling any special meeting the particular subjects to be considered shall be specified, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting but that specified in the notice.

3. Thirty members present at a general or special meeting shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. At no meeting of the Association shall any subject be introduced or discussed which does not relate directly to its affairs.

#### THE RIFLE RANGE.

XI. 1. The rifle range shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, who shall establish the rules relating to its management, and who shall have authority to employ such markers and other assistants as may be found necessary.

2. The scores made by the members shall be recorded in such manner as the Board of Directors shall from time to time prescribe. In case of a challenge given to or received from other marksmen, the result of each latest consecutive practice of each member shall be averaged and the representatives of the Association be selected by the Directors in the order of merit according to the latest averages.

3. Payment of the entrance fee and annual subscription is necessary to entitle a member to the use of the range. Non-members may be permitted to use it under such restrictions and on payment of such amount as may be fixed by the Board of Directors. The range shall be free to members on such days as may be fixed by the Board; on other days each shooting party must pay for the markers' services.

4. No betting shall be allowed on the grounds of the Association.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

XII. To amend this Constitution the proposed amendment shall be subscribed by at least ten members, and by them presented to the President, who shall cause the proposed amendment, with the signatures thereto, to be brought before the Board of Directors at their next meeting thereafter. In case the Directors by a two-thirds vote recommend its passage, the Secretary shall issue notices enclosing a copy of the amendment to all the members of the Association, and a vote of two-thirds of all the members present at the next annual meeting on the second Tuesday of January thereafter, or at a special meeting to be called for the purpose, in favor of the proposed amendment, shall be requisite for its passage.

**FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—The generous reception given by this command last week to the New Haven Grays and New York Twelfth, as stated in our last issue, was never before equalled in this vicinity. Every arrangement was perfect and harmonious. Great praise is due Colonel Austen, Major Rogers, and the members generally of the regiment. We have but few details to add further than to state that the visit of the Grays, under the escort of the Forty-seventh, to Rockaway was a pleasant relief, after the excitement of the night previous, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the New Haven visitors, many of whom, with their comrades of the Forty-seventh, cooled their "fevered brows" by repeated plunges in the "briny deep," while others resorted to sail-boating, the national game, or amused themselves watching the antics of the gamins of the beach, a peculiar institution of Rockaway. Dinner was served promptly at 1 o'clock, and enjoyed like all dinners of this kind at the seaside and amid spirited company. It partook not of the usual speechifying and mutual admiration character, but was such as hungry and happy men so well appreciate. The stay at the seaside was necessarily short on account of further festivities which awaited the visitors in New York city; therefore about 2 P. M. the troops started to return to the Burgh, arriving there in due time. The Grays were then escorted by a battalion of the Forty-seventh to New York, and delivered amid much hand-shaking and cheers over to the battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry. The Forty-seventh and officers immediately thereafter returned to the armory at Williamsburgh. There is one little matter which tended to mar this otherwise happy reunion of these National Guard troops, and that was the apparent discourteous treatment by the Twenty-second, or, more properly speaking, by those having its reception in charge, of the officers of the Forty-seventh, none of whom by either word or letter were invited to participate in the festivity which followed. The Forty-seventh, on the contrary, was more generous, for it not only invited the field and staff of the Twenty-second, but extended invitations to almost every other regiment in the two divisions. We cannot account for this oversight of the Twenty-second, for it is too well known and generous in its courtesies to commit such a slight intentionally. We are at a loss to



imagine who was responsible. The officers of the Forty-seventh naturally feel the slight, and resent it. A junior officer who attended the entertainment of the Twenty-second without special invitation was requested on the following day to forward his resignation to regimental headquarters, which injunction, we learn, was immediately complied with. We trust the Twenty-second will endeavor to make the *amende honorable* and fasten the blame where it rightfully belongs. It may be a matter of little consequence, but as it now stands it reflects sadly on the usual kind courtesies of this favorite command of the First division.

#### OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

**ALBANY.**—*The Tenth's Final Appeal.*—The disgraceful and demoralizing difficulty between the officers of this regiment and its commander, of which we gave a somewhat imperfect account in our last issue, still continues to exercise the Albany militia. We have not space to comment at length on the further proceedings in this case, more than to state that the appeal of Lieutenant Nichols having been denied by General Woodhull, that officer has carried the matter to the Commander-in-Chief. This second appeal is an exceedingly voluminous setting forth of the claim that the review of General Woodhull in no less than eight instances was erroneous. A full statement of the facts of the case has likewise been forwarded the Governor; and the argument of the counsel for Lieutenant Nichols is strong in defence of the plaintiff and full of the technicalities of the law. The whole case, we presume, will receive proper attention from the State, whose decision, meanwhile, we await without committing ourselves further.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—*Costs of Recent Encampments.*—We have received through official sources an account of the expenses incurred by this State for the recent encampments of its Volunteer Militia for five days. In these figures the cost of transportation, etc., and of the lease of the grounds for encampment use (if any), is not included, the former being paid by the troops themselves, and the latter generally provided for by the brigade commanders. Both of these should likewise be paid by the State. It is altogether wrong that the self-sacrificing members of the militia, who spend much time and care in the volunteer performance of their duty, should bear such expenses. The State, which has seen the vast benefits of these annual encampments, should assume their entire expense. The following are the official figures:

#### FIRST BRIGADE,

Comprising three regiments of infantry, ten companies each; two battalions infantry, four and two companies each; one battalion cavalry, four companies; and two batteries light artillery, six guns each:

Field and staff..... \$440 00  
Companies in brigade..... 49,796 50

Total.....\$50,236 50

#### SECOND BRIGADE,

Comprising three regiments of infantry; two batteries light artillery, four guns each; and one company cavalry:

Field and staff..... \$440 00  
Companies in brigade..... 31,799 50

Total.....\$32,239 50

#### THIRD BRIGADE,

Comprising two regiments of infantry, one battery light artillery:

Field and staff..... \$440 00  
Companies in brigade..... 18,684 00

Total.....\$19,124 00

Total cost of the encampment of the three brigades forming First division M. V. M., which comprises the whole of the State militia, amounted to \$101,600. The First division, according to the above, comprises eight regiments of infantry, two battalions of cavalry, five batteries of light artillery, and one separate troop cavalry, numbering in all about 5,000 troops, and costing the State for five days a fraction over \$4 a man per day. These figures are, to our thinking, extremely extravagant, and should and can be materially decreased; but even at this cost the State has found that the actual benefits to its troops have more than justified the expense. These figures, however, will no doubt somewhat frighten the very worthy but economical Adjutant-General of New York State. In fact, New York State would never stand such figures, when applied to the sustenance of its National Guard. The city and county of this State might have some time since audited such exorbitant bills, but not the State. The amounts paid by the State of Massachusetts for these encampments are altogether too large, and enough to speedily kill the beneficial project; that is, as compared to the expenses of a brigade encampment in New York State last year. The encampment of the Twenty-eighth brigade N. G. S. N. Y. for ten days at Binghamton, N. Y., cost (as per Adjutant-General's report) only \$4,000. This brigade comprised two regiments of infantry, and numbered, all told, about 800 men. Compare this for a moment with the expenses of any of the above Massachusetts brigades—the Third for instance, which is about the same strength—and it will be seen that it cost for five days' encampment only about \$17,000 more. We take this \$4,000 from the official report as the amount paid by the State of New York. We cannot tell what was the nature of this expenditure, or whether it was for rations or pay of troops only, but know that it was the sum paid, and we have every reason to believe it covered all expenses of the ten days' encampment.

#### FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

**THE Lord Warden** was lately grounded on a shoal in the Mediterranean. The ship was so much knocked about that it was found necessary to dock her at Malta.

The armament of the British iron-clad *Agincourt* is to be made more powerful by the substitution of nine-inch muzzle-loading rifled guns for the seven-inch guns which are to be withdrawn.

**MESSRS Laird, Brothers**, of Birkenhead, the builders of the *Alabama* and several of England's largest war vessels, are going to open a new ship-building yard at Barrow-in-Furness, where there are large iron and other works.

The first event in the British fall manoeuvres was a stampede of cavalry horses. The horses of the First Life Guards, two hundred and fifty in number, were picketed out, when a fight, as is supposed, between two dogs frightened the animals, and an extraordinary rush, known in the Far West as a stampede, began. The horses rushed in all directions mad with fright, staked themselves, drowned themselves, or spoilt themselves by racing at top speed over fifteen miles of country. The pursuit lasted hours, and when it was over it was found that thirty or forty valuable horses had been killed or rendered useless.

"It must always be borne in mind," says the *Mechanics' Magazine*, "that efficiency in the ships of the navy must depend upon the service for which they are intended. The safety and greatness of England depend more upon her offensive than her defensive power, and we must ever possess large and powerful ocean-cruisers, capable of carrying large numbers of men and of going round the world if necessary. Gunboats of the *Staunch* type, monsters like the *Devastation*, and ships of the *Monarch* and *Hercules* classes, are severally suited to the purposes for which they were designed."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Cologne Gazette* writes from Metz: "The German colony here is gradually increasing, and this becomes the more obvious as the emigration of the French assumes larger dimensions from day to day. The sons of the peasantry leave the country from fear of compulsory service in the German ranks, yet they enlist in the French army. In the towns it is principally the propertied classes who say farewell to their old homes 'for some years,' every Frenchman being convinced that the German rule is only a temporary episode. We may leave them their dreams till time dispels them."

The only French prisoners of war who now remain in Germany are those who have been condemned by the civil or military courts to a term of imprisonment on account of crimes or misdemeanors. The *Carlsruher Zeitung* hears that the Emperor has commanded a report of all such cases to be drawn up. In consequence of this, the Minister of Home Affairs has issued orders to all the prison authorities to furnish lists of the French men detained in the institutions under their care. The name of each prisoner and his position in life are to be stated, as well as the court which condemned him, the offence of which he was found guilty, and the length of his sentence. A report on his conduct during his imprisonment is also to be added.

The *Allgemeine Militär-Zeitung* states that nothing has as yet been settled as to a change in the small arms of the German army. A special commission was appointed before the war to make experiments with reference to this matter, and it still continues its investigations, which have not hitherto shown that any weapon possesses an undoubted superiority over the needle-gun. If a decidedly better rifle were found, it would be readily adopted. At present, however, France is not quiet enough to permit the German army to be re-armed. Hardly any one advocates the introduction of the chassepot, while several favor a weapon which closely resembles the Werder rifle. A model offered by an Englishman has also been included in those to be subjected to trial. It therefore seems probable that some modifications will be made in the construction of the needle-gun, before any new weapon is introduced. On the other hand, it is stated that a new metal rifle cartridge has been finally adopted, and will be introduced into the whole Imperial army.

The officers of one of the regiments, according to the *Spectator*, ordered to take part in the Hampshire campaign, have ordered a movable canteen, a carriage ten feet long and five feet wide, with a roof, and fitted up with three oak vats for beer, "a large supply of wines, spirits, and cooling drinks," baking apparatus, and places for storing 430 two-pound loaves of bread. The canteen will be drawn by two horses, will hold four men on the box and the canteen-sergeant inside, and will be, we should imagine, about as heavy an impediment as a cavalry regiment could well lug about. We thought the arrangements were to approach as near as possible to those of an actual campaign, but perhaps the Tenth consider that they could carry their canteen with them even into battle. It would travel as easily as an artillery wagon, and would only need iron-plating to be safe under fire. One wonders whether officers selected by competition instead of money will build carriages to carry about oak vats full of beer and racks of bottles of lemonade.

"The German military administrations," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "are preparing for the next session of the Reichstag a document, the interest of which will be appreciated far beyond Germany, viz., an account, as far as possible, of the cost of the war on the German side. The preliminary grants on the part of the different German Chambers do not, it seems, represent anything like the real expense incurred. Thus, to name but one item, the *material* of the artillery is so completely ruined that no repairs will ever put it in a state fit for use again; nothing but a complete renovation will do. There are, however, no losses in horses. A great many, it is true, have perished, but the enemy have left so many on the various fields that their number after the war surpassed that before it; Totally un-

fit for use are the uniforms of the men, which have long since been replaced by new ones, only that after the capitulation of Metz such enormous quantities of French cloth fell into the hands of the Germans that this loss also was amply covered. Besides Metz, Le Mans yielded a vast amount of wearing materials. The greatest expense was incurred through the feeding of the army. Though during the whole campaign it stood in the enemy's country, it had, save a few comparatively insignificant requisitions, to be kept by German provisions, or these had to be bought from the enemy for German money. The highest prices were paid for oats, flour, bread, meat, wine, etc.—prices never known in the Paris market. While there, for instance, oats were to be had at two and a half thalers, they were to be paid with eight, or at an average of seven and a half, at Lagny, Orleans, Amiens, and Rouen. In the same way cattle had reached a price about three times higher than usual. The same was the case with medicines for the hospitals, with good claret or cognac, vegetables, and other things. It seems that the account of these moneys spent in France is regarded as furnishing another proof of the leniency with which the war was carried on as regards the French population.

ACCORDING to the *Manchester Examiner*, for the present it would seem Russia is on the defensive. The advice given by Prince Gortschakoff in 1866 has been taken by her; she is "keeping the peace and making railways." That they have no expectation of immediate danger from any quarter is abundantly evident; but nevertheless, they are working so zealously to strengthen their weak points as if war stood at the very door. For the present (despite the confident assertion of General Eadeyeff that the coalition of 1854 is a phenomenon which can never be repeated), Russia is using every effort for the defence of her southern seaboard. From Kertch to Odessa earthworks are in course of construction, guns are mounted, gunboats launched. Naval officers and sailors are flocking from every quarter to Nikolaieff, where the Russian flotilla lies, and where (as I learn from the *Moscow News*) "Vice-Admiral Arkass is doing his utmost to revive the ancient spirit of the Black Sea fleet." At Kertch itself a complete system of fortification has been constructed, mounted with guns of heavy calibre so as completely to command the straits of Yenikale. This indeed is no superfluous precaution. In 1854 the whole coast lay at the mercy of the allied fleet; Odessa, Kinburn, Yalta, Kertch, Taganrog, were all bombarded; two hundred and fifty vessels were captured in one port alone; the English cruisers navigated the sea of Azof as freely as the Channel; and Rostov itself was only saved by the shallowness of its estuary. Such lessons are not easily forgotten. Southern Russia is defended neither by nature nor by art—neither by chains of mountains like those of Switzerland, nor by rings of fortresses like those of Belgium. In the great prairie that extends from the mouth of the Don to that of the Dniester there are no elements of strength; all supplies of men and munitions must be brought from a vast distance, and at terrible cost of labor. Hence the necessity of making the outer line of defences as strong as possible; and this is precisely what is now doing.

The *Bromberger Zeitung*, in a letter from Dantzig, gives some particulars regarding a curious and interesting addition to the German fleet. Three boats are just now in course of construction in Devrient's dockyard, the destination of which is to place torpedoes under, and thus to destroy an enemy's ships. These boats are built almost entirely of iron, and being about sixty feet long and only six or seven broad, they have nearly the form of a fish. The deck is not flat but round, so as to be but little exposed to damage from an enemy's shot. While employed in active operations no one will be visible on board. Contrary to the usual system, these boats will be steered from the bows; and on the deck above the rudder there is a slight elevation to allow the steersman to stand on his feet, and a small opening about an inch wide to serve him as a look-out. As they are intended to operate close to an enemy's vessels, the armor will be as thick as is consistent with high speed. The most curious part of the invention, perhaps, is that the tiny screw-steamer, or *Barcassen* (long-boats), as they are called, use petroleum as fuel, which is contained in a number of iron receptacles in the stern, of sufficient thickness to be impervious to projectiles. The chimney is so small that it can scarcely in any case be hit. A narrow gallery about a foot broad, and enclosed by an iron chain, runs round the boat. The machines have all been furnished by Stockel and Wagenknecht, so that the boats have been produced in Dantzig from stem to stern. The hold for the torpedoes is in the middle of the boat, as well as the quarters of the crews. One of the *Barcassen* has already been launched and is only waiting for her engine. The two others are still on the stocks. A liliputian steamer has also been constructed in the same dockyard, in which the inspector of the harbor works will be able to go on his rounds with great rapidity. The whole thing is not larger than an average-sized rowing-boat; it has no deck, and in the middle is the miniature steam-engine, which is no more than two feet in diameter and requires but little attention.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

**CRAM—DODGE.**—On Tuesday, September 5, 1871, at the residence of E. E. Cook, Esq., Davenport, Iowa, by the Right Rev. H. W. Lee, LL.D., Bishop of the diocese, GEORGE H. CRAM, Captain Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. Army, to FRANCIS M., younger daughter of the late Captain Le Roy Dodge, of Buffalo, Iowa.

**HICKEY—CROCKER.**—On Tuesday, September 19, 1871, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Beach, J. BURKE HICKEY, U. S. Army, to ANNIE A., adopted daughter of the late Hon. L. B. Crocker, of Oswego, N. Y.

#### DIED.

**GAY.**—On the 11th inst., at Nashua, N. H., of consumption, Colonel EMBREZZER GAY, late U. S. Army.